Self-reliant People, Communities and Northwest Territories – A Shared Responsibility

Government of the Northwest Territories Strategic Plan

2005 Compendium of NWT-Wide Measures

October 2005

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Overview of NWT-Wide Measures

Background

The GNWT Strategic Plan is a 10-year, NWT-wide initiative. The GNWT prepared the Strategic Plan guided by the vision and goals adopted by the 15th Legislative Assembly. The Strategic Plan sets broad direction for government by listing priorities and actions in support of the goals of the Legislative Assembly. The plan is meant to be a living document – changing as our operating environment changes.

The *2005 Progress Report* on the Strategic Plan presents key activities and achievements of the government that support the vision, goals and priorities of the Strategic Plan. Highlights are summarized according to the four priorities, with more detail provided on the action items.

This report, the *2005 Compendium of NWT-Wide Measures*, provides the results of measures that have been developed corresponding to each of the goals identified in the Strategic Plan. The development of measures is an important tool to help understand progress towards the goals. When reviewing results, it is worth remembering that the government is only one partner in affecting change. As the Strategic Plan indicates, the effort of all partners is required in order for true progress to be achieved.

Purpose of Measures

The NWT-wide measures are intended to measure progress towards the goals identified in the Strategic Plan. The measures are not specific to the GNWT, but rather reflect overall progress. As the Strategic Plan is a 10-year initiative, the measures should identify change over this timeframe and not necessarily focus on annual changes.

The NWT-wide measures should help to answer some basic planning questions associated with the Strategic Plan including: (i) where are we now? (ii) where are we going? and (iii) how will we know we are getting there? Providing historical trends and comparisons to Canada for measures helps to answer these questions.

In addition to monitoring progress towards the goals, the measures will also assist in monitoring the Strategic Plan implementation by: (i) reporting progress and identifying emerging issues affecting implementation, and (ii) reviewing trends and issues and helping to identify where adaptations are necessary to meet strategic plan goals.

Primary and Other Indicators

Indicators are used for the NWT-wide measures in order to quantify progress towards the goals in the strategic plan. These indicators improve accountability to the public by providing a basis for reporting what the government is aiming to accomplish.

The measures and indicators must be carefully chosen as they must be specific enough to be measurable, straightforward enough to be understandable, easily communicated, and believable as a significant component of the goal. Indicators can be either quantitative or qualitative statistics, but it is fundamental that they measure something of importance.

For the NWT-wide measures, a primary indicator has been identified that will be reported on an annual basis. Other indicators are used to help further describe the measures for each goal. Like the Strategic Plan, the NWT-wide measures are a work in progress. While indicators for most measures are well-developed, there are some other measures where data and indicators are still being developed. In addition, in the case of some indicators the data sources are relatively new and therefore historical trends are difficult to identify.

List of Measures

The following is the list of measures related to each of the goals in the Strategic Plan:

Goal 1 A strong northern voice and identity.

1.01 Negotiation and Implementation of Land Claim and Self-Government Agreements
1.02 Devolution Measure
1.03 Aboriginal Language Use
1.04 GNWT Financial Health for Operations
1.05 Long-Term GNWT Financial Health
1.06 Net Federal Investment in NWT

Goal 2 Healthy, educated people living in safe communities, who are able to contribute and take advantage of life's opportunities.

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- 5.01 Air Quality Measures
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- 5.03 Sustainable Forestry Measure
- 5.04 Healthy Wildlife Populations
- 5.05 Environmental Clean-Up Measures
- 5.06 Energy Generation

Goal 1 A strong northern voice and identity.

1.01 Negotiation and Implementation of Land Claim and Self-Government Agreements

Description:

This measure examines progress in the negotiation and implementation of land claim and self-government agreements in the Northwest Territories.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The following table provides a summary of the status for the various land claim and self-government negotiations. For each, information is provided on the start date and an effective date for each of the agreements that have been finalized. A status description is also provided.

Status of Land Claim and Self-Government Agreements
Northwest Territories

Area	Type	Started	Effective Date	Status
Inuvialuit	Land Claim	1972 (COPE)	July 25th, 1984	Ongoing implementation activities by the Parties
Gwich'in	Land Claim	1973	December 22nd, 1992	Ongoing implementation activities by the Parties
Sahtu	Land Claim	1973	June 23rd, 1994	Ongoing implementation activities by the Parties
Salt River	Treaty Land Entitlement	1995	June 22nd, 2002	Ongoing activities related to reserve creation
Tli Cho	Lands, Resources and Governance	1996	August 4th, 2005	Ongoing implementation activities by the Parties
Deh Cho	Lands, Resources and Governance	2001	In progress	AIP negotiations underway
Beaufort-Delta	Self-Government	1996	In progress	AIP signed 2003, Final Agreement negotiations underway
Akaticho	Lands, Resources and Governance	2000	In progress	AIP negotiations underway
Deline	Self-Government	1998	In progress	AIP signed 2003, Final Agreement negotiations underway
Tulita	Self-Government	2005	In progress	AIP negotiations underway
NWT Metis Nation	Lands, Resources and Governance	1996	In progress	AIP negotiations underway
Ernie MacDonald Land Corp.	Self-Government	TBD	TBD	Framework Agreement negotiations to begin in November 2005
Colville Lake	Self-Government	TBD	TBD	Process to begin shortly.

- 'Started' means the signing of a Process and Schedule Agreement or a Framework Agreement that guides the negotiations, or the beginning of negotiations for the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in and Sahtu Agreements.
- "TBD": to be determined.

Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs

1.02 Devolution Measure

Description:

A measure is planned to describe progress in the negotiation and implementation of a devolution and resource revenue sharing arrangement. At this point, a suitable measure has yet to be developed. Continued work will be needed in this area.

1.03 Aboriginal Language Use

Description:

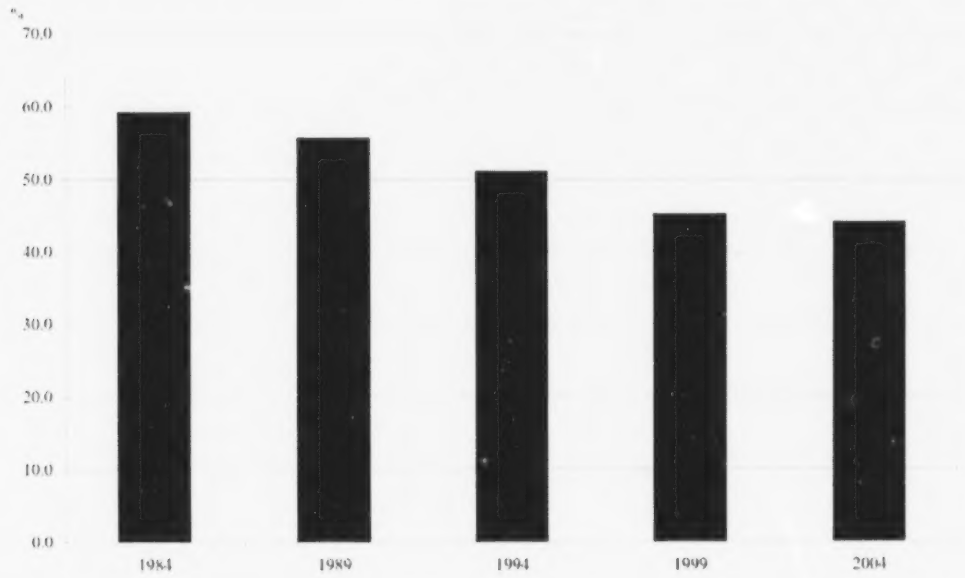
Aboriginal language use is an important indicator of Aboriginal culture. The primary indicator for the measure is the percentage of Aboriginal persons over 15 years of age that are able to speak an Aboriginal language.

Another indicator presented is a comparison of mother tongue and home language for Aboriginal languages. Mother tongue is the language first learned and still understood, while home language is the language spoken most often at home. This ratio can be used as an indicator of language use for people with various mother tongues.

Results for Primary Indicator:

There has been a steady decline over the past 20 years in the percentage of Aboriginal persons 15 years of age and older in the Northwest Territories that speak an Aboriginal language. This value has declined from 59.1% in 1984 to 44.0% in 2004.

Percentage of Aboriginals 15 Years of Age and Older, Able to Speak an Aboriginal Language Northwest Territories, 1984-2004



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Other Indicators:

Not all Aboriginal languages for the Northwest Territories are available from historical census periods. However, 2001 results indicate that Tli Cho is strongest amongst the Aboriginal languages with 65.1% of persons with a Tli Cho mother tongue also using Tli Cho most frequently in their home.

For other languages such as Gwich'in and Cree, less than 10% of persons who identified them as their mother tongue used that language most frequently in their home.

Ratio of Home Language to Mother Tongue, by Selected Aboriginal Languages
Northwest Territories, 1986-2001

	1986	1991	1996	2001
	%	%	%	%
Inuktitut	14.6	16.7	19.2	20.4
North Slave	..	..	..	54.8
South Slave	56.8	..	..	40.3
Tli Cho	79.9	..	67.8	65.1
Chipewyan	57.3	..	40.8	33.3
Gwich'in	..	..	16.0	6.7
Cree	..	10.5	16.2	6.5

Source: Statistics Canada

1.04 GNWT Financial Health for Operations

Description:

This measure describes the financial health of the GNWT for operations. Resources available to the GNWT are a major determinant of its ability to address issues in the Northwest Territories.

Results for Primary Indicator:

While there is significant volatility in the operating surplus/deficit of the GNWT, the government expects a surplus in 2005/06.

GNWT Operating Surplus/Deficit
Government of the Northwest Territories, 1999/00 to 2005/06

Source: GNWT Public Accounts
GNWT Main Estimates (2004/05, 2005/06)

Other Indicators:

The tables below provide trends in GNWT own source revenue compared with total revenue and provides comparisons to other jurisdictions. High, one-time corporate tax collections in 2001/02 and 2002/03 impact the volatility of this series.

Comparing 2004/05 results with other jurisdictions show that the Northwest Territories ranked 11th amongst jurisdictions in the percentage of our revenues that come from our own sources.

Percent Own Source Revenue to Total Revenue
Northwest Territories, 1999/00 to 2004/05

	Own-source Revenue	Total Revenue	Percent
	$million	$million	%
1999/00	181	823	22.0
2000/01	290	990	29.3
2001/02	677	1,081	62.6
2002/03	485	976	49.7
2003/04	3	1,002	0.3
2004/05	288	1,145	25.2

Source: GNWT Public Accounts

Percent Own Source Revenue to Total Revenue
Provinces and Territories, 2004/05

	Own-source Revenue	Total Revenue	Percent
	$million	$million	%
Alberta	26,532	29,706	89.3
Ontario	67,984	80,247	84.7
Quebec	53,756	64,439	83.4
British Columbia	25,888	31,061	83.3
Saskatchewan	7,022	8,964	78.3
Manitoba	6,790	9,797	69.3
Nova Scotia	4,793	7,134	67.2
New Brunswick	3,925	6,214	63.2
Prince Edward Island	692	1,132	61.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,678	4,670	57.3
Northwest Territories	288	1,145	25.2
Yukon Territory	124	724	17.1
Nunavut	97	1,116	8.7

Source: GNWT Public Accounts

1.05 Long-Term GNWT Financial Health

Description:

The indicators associated with the measure on long-term financial health of the GNWT are those used in the government's *Financial Responsibility Policy*.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The indicator, debt servicing as a percent of revenues, provides an indication of resources that are going towards servicing the debt. Since 1999/00, this value has been under 1% which is below the 5% threshold mandated in the *Financial Responsibility Policy*.

Debt Servicing Costs as a Percent of Revenues
GNWT, 1999/00 to 2003/04

	Debt Servicing	Revenue	Percent
	$millions	$millions	%
1999/00	5.2	723.3	0.7
2000/01	4.0	883.5	0.5
2001/02	3.0	957.4	0.3
2002/03	2.8	846.1	0.3
2003/04	3.9	871.1	0.4

Source: GNWT Public Accounts

Other criteria identified in the *Fiscal Responsibility Policy* compares debt information for the Northwest Territories with other provinces and territories. For example, the NWT is to be among the four lowest provinces in debt servicing costs as a percentage of revenues. For 2003/04, the NWT ranked lowest in this indicator, with the fourth ranked province, Saskatchewan, at 10.9%.

The policy also stipulates that the GNWT's debt to revenue ratio should be among the four lowest among provinces. For 2003/04, the NWT ranked lowest, with total debt at 2.8% of revenue. The fourth ranked province was Alberta at 27.2%. Another criteria in the policy relates to total debt per capita. In this case the NWT is to rank in the lowest five among provinces and territories. For 2003/04, the NWT ranked fourth, at $654 per capita debt. The fifth ranked province was British Columbia at $1,675 per capita debt.

The final area of indicators relate to net debt. Net debt compares financial assets and liabilities. The *Financial Responsibility Policy* stipulates that the NWT net debt as a percentage of gross domestic product should be in the lowest four provinces and that net debt per capita should be in the lowest five among provinces and territories.

For 2003/04 the NWT had positive net debt. As Alberta and the Yukon were the only other jurisdictions whose financial assets exceed liabilities, the NWT meets these criteria.

1.06 Net Federal Investment in NWT

Description:

This measure examines trends in federal revenues and expenditures in the Northwest Territories and compares trends with other provinces and territories.

The information for this measure is from the *Provincial Economic Accounts* produced by Statistics Canada and reflects expenditures in the form of transfers to governments, direct transfers to individuals and expenditures on goods and services. Federal revenues include personal and corporate taxes, royalties and other investment income, and other taxes such as the GST collected in the Northwest Territories.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The ratio of federal revenues to expenditures for the Northwest Territories shows that there was a large increase in the ratio during 2001 and 2002 where federal revenues from the NWT were 62.6% of expenditures. This increase can largely be attributed to one time increases in corporate tax and the resulting decline in federal transfers.

Ratio of Federal Revenues to Expenditures
Northwest Territories, 1999-2002

	Revenue	Expenditure	Ratio
	$million	$million	%
1999	391	1,122	34.8
2000	472	954	49.5
2001	525	876	59.9
2002	532	850	62.6

Source: Statistics Canada

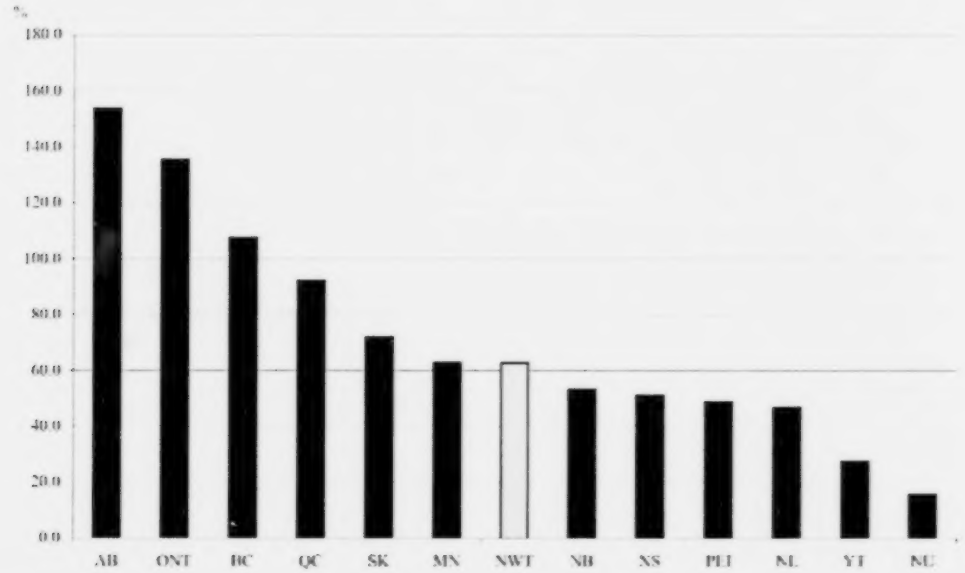
Comparing this ratio for the NWT and other jurisdictions shows that the NWT ranked 7th among the 13 jurisdictions. For Alberta, Ontario, and British Columbia, ratios of more than 100% indicates that the federal government collects more in revenues than it spends in that province.

Other Indicators:

As noted above, since 1999 federal revenues in the Northwest Territories have been increasing, while federal expenditures have declined. On the revenue side, much of the increase can be attributed to taxes on production and to investment income. Specific increases were seen in GST and in royalties and return on investment from the Norman Wells oil production.

On the expenditure side, significant declines were observed in federal transfers to the territorial government, which were largely due to one-time receipts in corporate taxes. Transfers to persons from the federal government, which include contributions to Aboriginal organizations, increased by 30% between 1999 and 2002.

Ratio of Federal Revenues to Expenditures
Provinces and Territories, 2002



Source: Statistics Canada

Annual Growth in Federal Revenues and Expenditures
Northwest Territories, 2000-2002

	Revenue	Expenditures
	%	%
2000	20.7	(15.0)
2001	11.2	(8.2)
2002	1.3	(3.0)

Source: Statistics Canada

Goal 2 Healthy, educated people living in safe communities, who are able to contribute and take advantage of life's opportunities.

2.01 Healthy Babies

Description:

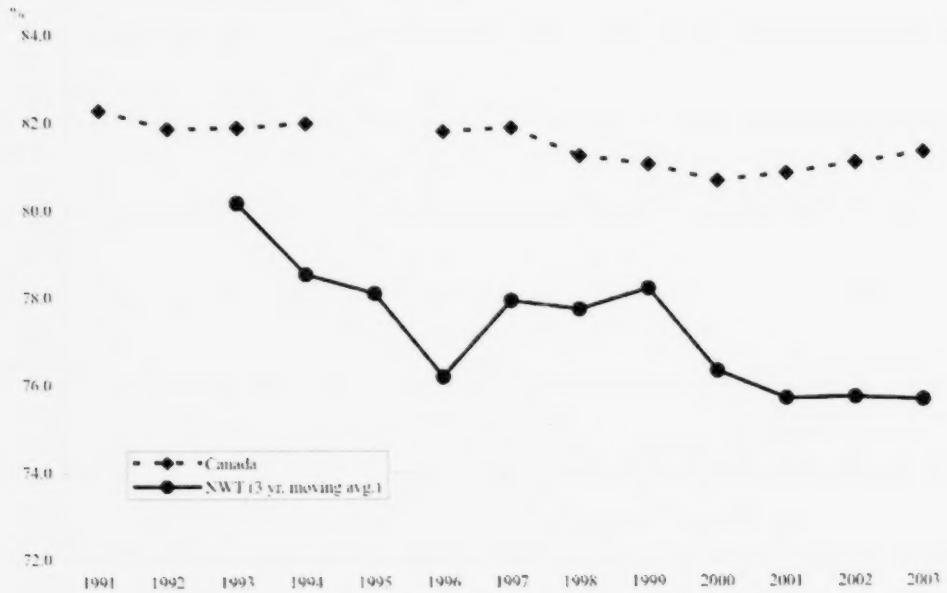
This measure examines trends in indicators in the health and well-being of infants in the Northwest Territories and compares trends with Canada.

Birth weight is an indicator of the health of an infant. The primary indicator compares the percentage of NWT babies born at a healthy weight (between 2,500 and 3,999 grams) with Canadian trends. A three year moving average is used for the NWT information to remove some of the annual variability in order to help identify trends. Other indicators examine the prevalence of breastfeeding and the infant mortality rate.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Overall in the Northwest Territories there has been a declining trend in the percentage of babies born at a healthy weight. The three year average ending in 2002 indicated some 75.6% of NWT babies born at a healthy weight compared with 81.3% of Canadian babies.

Percentage of Babies Born at a Healthy Weight
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1991-2003



Much of the decline in the overall percentage of babies born at a healthy weight can be attributed to an increasing number of babies born above a healthy weight. This could be associated with maternal diabetes.

Other Indicators:

Other indicators of infant health include the prevalence of breast-feeding and the infant mortality rate.

For breast-feeding, in 2003 some 73.7% of territorial women that had a baby in the past five years indicated that they breast-fed the child, with 55.9% indicating that they breast-fed for more than four weeks. In comparison, some 84.6% of Canadian women indicate they breast-fed their child, while 56.1% reported breast-feeding for more than 4 weeks.

Infant mortality rates in the Northwest Territories have declined since the 1980's. However, the three year average infant mortality rate in the NWT for 2002 remained some 55% higher than the Canadian rate.

Infant Mortality Rates
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1981-2002

	Canada	Northwest Territories*
	Per 1,000 Births	Per 1,000 Births
1981	9.6	..
1982	9.1	..
1983	8.5	15.1
1984	8.1	17.3
1985	8.0	16.3
1986	7.9	14.0
1987	7.3	12.0
1988	7.2	11.1
1989	7.1	10.0
1990	6.8	6.7
1991	6.4	6.6
1992	6.1	7.2
1993	6.3	8.5
1994	6.3	10.0
1995	6.1	9.6
1996	5.6	8.8
1997	5.5	7.0
1998	5.3	9.8
1999	5.3	12.3
2000	5.3	12.9
2001	5.2	8.6
2002	5.4	8.3

* NWT information is a three year moving average.

2.02 Children's Health

Description:

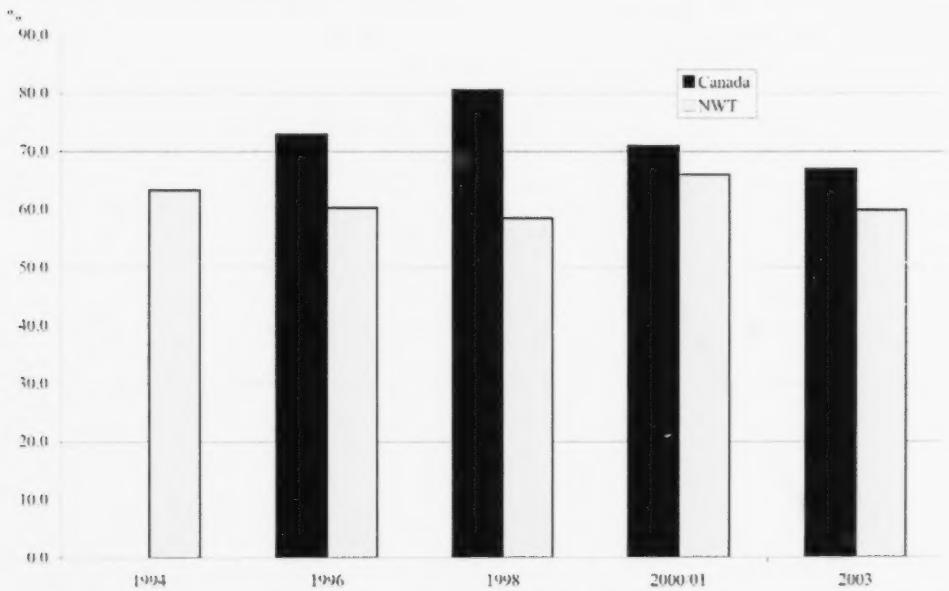
This measure examines trends in indicators in the health of children in the Northwest Territories and compares trends with Canada.

The primary indicator is self-assessed health for persons 12-19 years of age. Self-assessed health is considered to be a good measure of population health. This measure comes from surveys completed by Statistics Canada. Due to sample size limitations some caution should be used in interpreting this information.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Overall in the Northwest Territories there has been a steady pattern of persons 12-19 years of age reporting excellent or very good health. In 2003, some 59.9% of youth this age reported excellent or very good health, compared with 66.9% of Canadian youth of the same age.

Percentage of 12-19 Year Olds Reporting Excellent or Very Good Health
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1994-2003



Source: Statistics Canada

Other Indicators:

Another indicator of children's health is hospitalization due to injuries. For the Northwest Territories, there has been a downward trend in the rate of children under the age of 15 being hospitalized due to injuries since 1995. Comparable Canadian data, while not

always available, indicates somewhat lower rates for hospitalization due to injuries than found in the NWT.

Number of Hospitalizations Due to Injury per 1,000 Persons 0 – 14 Years of Age
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1995-2002

	Canada	Northwest Territories
	Per 1,000	Per 1,000
1995	..	11.6
1996	5.1	9.4
1997	..	11.2
1998	..	7.6
1999	..	9.7
2000	..	7.6
2001	4.1	6.2
2002	..	6.2

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information
Public Health Agency of Canada
Department of Health and Social Services

2.03 Student Performance

Description:

This measure is intended to examine student performance prior to high school graduation. As such, the primary indicator is the percentage of Grade 3 students achieving acceptable results on the Alberta Achievement Tests. Other indicators will include these same results for Grade 6 and Grade 9 students.

Schools in the Northwest Territories started completing the Alberta Achievement Tests in 2004/05. The next NWT-wide measures report will provide results on these tests.

2.04 Youth Crime

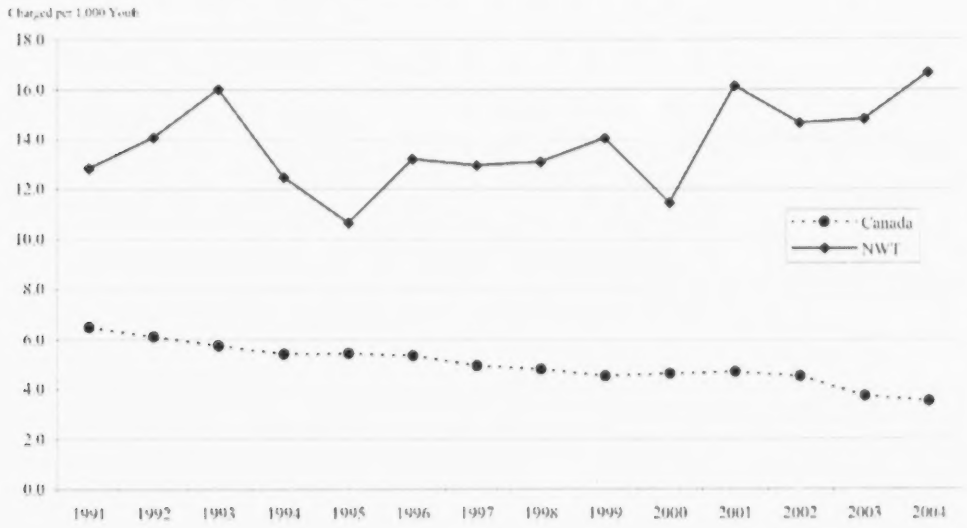
Description:

The primary indicator for this measure is the youth crime rate in the Northwest Territories. This indicator reflects the number of youth charged with an offense per 1,000 residents aged 12 to 17 years.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Overall in the Northwest Territories there has been a slight increase in the youth crime rate over the past decade. In particular, the rate has been somewhat higher in the past four years. Compared with Canada, the NWT rate is about 4 times the national rate.

Youth Charged in a Criminal Incident per 1,000 Youth 12-17 Year Olds
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1991-2004



Source: Statistics Canada

2.05 Physically Active Youth

Description:

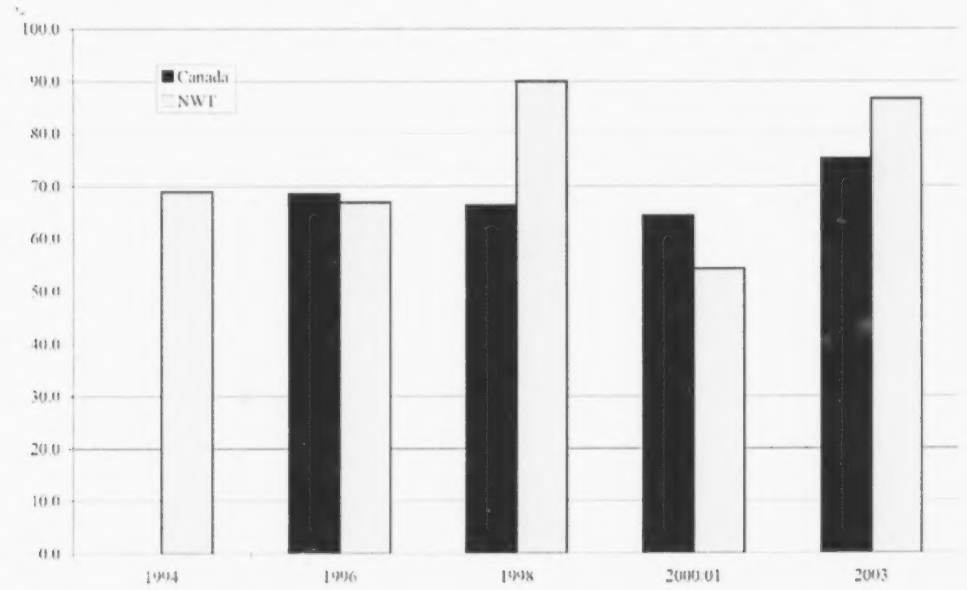
The measure reflects physical activity levels for youth aged 12-19 years in the Northwest Territories and compares these with Canadian rates.

This information for this measure comes from surveys completed by Statistics Canada. Due to sample size limitations some caution should be used in interpreting this information.

Results for Primary Indicator:

As noted above, sample sizes make trend analysis difficult for this information. However, youth in the NWT have generally reported a higher rate of being regularly active than Canadian youth. In 2003, some 86.6% of youth reported being active on a regular basis in the Northwest Territories, compared with 75.2% in Canada.

Percentage of 12-19 Year Olds That are Physically Active on a Regular Basis
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1994-2003



Source: Statistics Canada

2.06 Youth Health Behaviour

Description:

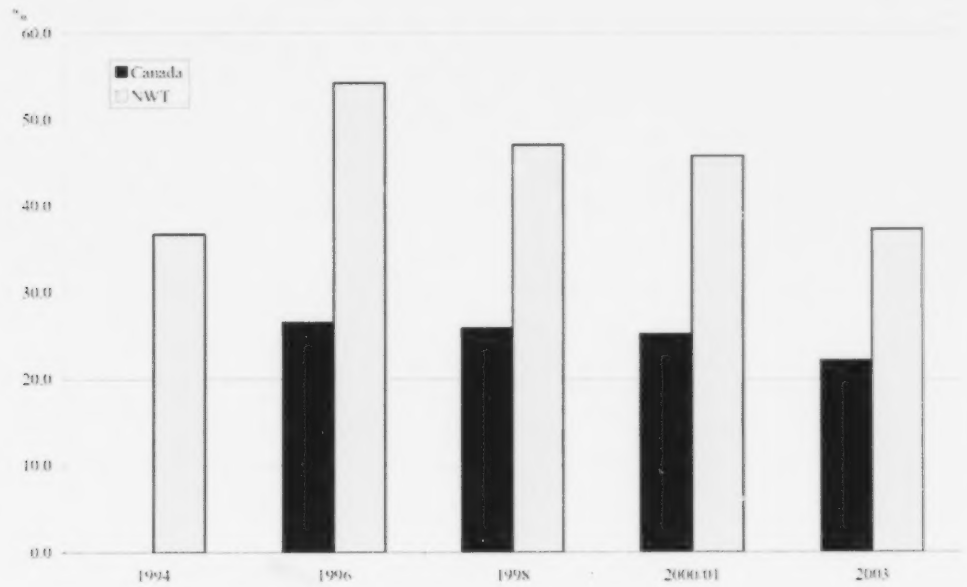
The measure on youth health behaviour examines smoking rates for NWT youth aged 12-24 years of age. Other indicators examined include alcohol use among youth and rates of teenage sexually transmitted infections.

Information on smoking and alcohol use comes from surveys completed by Statistics Canada. Due to sample size limitations some caution should be used in interpreting this information.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Information on smoking rates for youth in the Northwest Territories indicates that there has been a decline since the mid-1990's. Canadian rates have also declined over this period. For 2003, the smoking rate in the Northwest Territories for 12-24 year olds was 37.2%, compared with 22.1% for all of Canada.

Percentage of 12-24 Year Olds That Smoke on a Daily or Occasional Basis
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1994-2003



Source: Statistics Canada

Other Indicators:

Examining rates of heavy alcohol use for youth in the Northwest Territories indicates an increase in recent periods. Using the definition of heavy drinking used for adults, the territorial rate was 33.6% in 2003, compared with 21.1% in 1996.

Percentage of 12-24 Year Old Drinkers That Consume 5 or More Drinks More than Once a Month Northwest Territories and Canada, 1996-2003

	Canada	Northwest Territories
	%	%
1996	18.4	21.1
1998	21.1	20.4
2000/01	21.5	35.2
2003	24.7	33.6

Source: Statistics Canada

Teenage rates of sexually transmitted infections (STI's) in the Northwest Territories have also been on the increase since 1998. It should be noted that the rate in 2004 declined.

Percentage of 13-19 Year Olds with a Sexually Transmitted Infection (Chlamydia and Gonorrhea) Northwest Territories, 1991-2004

	Northwest Territories
	%
1991	4.4
1992	4.0
1993	3.9
1994	3.7
1995	3.2
1996	3.1
1997	2.6
1998	3.9
1999	4.4
2000	4.3
2001	5.3
2002	5.8
2003	6.3
2004	4.9

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, NWT Bureau of Statistics

2.07 Education Levels

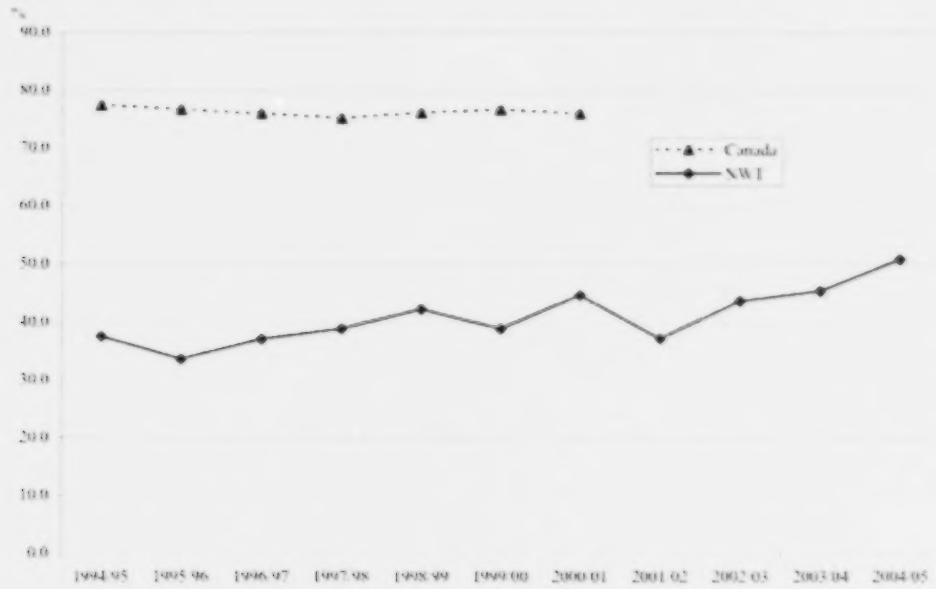
Description:

The primary indicator for the measure of education levels is the high school graduation rate. This indicator reflects current results for the secondary school system. Other indicators that help describe overall education levels, include the percentage of the population 15 years of age and over that have at least a high school diploma, and the percentage of Aboriginal persons 20-29 years of age with at least a high school diploma.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Overall graduation rates in the Northwest Territories have been on the increase since the mid-1990's. In 2004/05 the territorial graduation rate was 51%, which marks the first time the rate has reached 50%. While improving, the NWT graduation rate is still lower than the Canadian average.

High School Graduation Rate
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1994/95-2004/05



Source: Department of Education, Culture and Employment, NWT Bureau of Statistics

Other Indicators:

Examining overall education levels of territorial residents 15 years of age and older indicates that there has been improvement over time and that territorial rates are similar to Canada as a whole.

Percentage of Persons 15 Year Olds and Older with High School or More Education
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1989-2004

	Canada	Northwest Territories
	%	%
1989	..	59.8
1991	61.8	59.9
1994	..	63.2
1996	65.2	63.5
1999	..	66.1
2001	68.7	64.8
2004	..	67.5

Source: Statistics Canada, NWT Bureau of Statistics

For Aboriginal persons 20-29 years of age there has been substantial improvement in the percentage of persons with high school or more education. Since 1984, the percentage of Aboriginal persons aged 20-29 years that have high school or more has increased from 34.3% in 1984 to 52.4% in 2004.

Percentage of 20-29 Year Old Aboriginal Persons with High School or More Education
Northwest Territories, 1984-2004

	Northwest Territories
	%
1984	34.3
1989	38.3
1994	40.2
1999	48.1
2004	52.4

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

2.08 Crime Rates

Description:

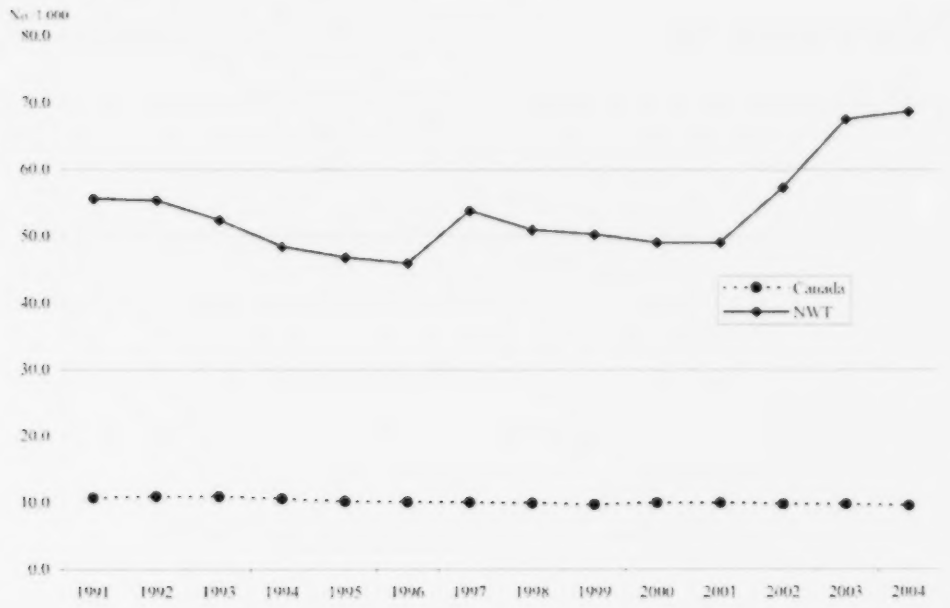
This measure reflects the number of incidents of crime per 1,000 persons and compares these with Canadian rates. Violent crimes are used as the primary indicator, while other types of crime are also considered.

One caution in using crime data, is that counts of incidents can be impacted by reporting procedures. While it is difficult to quantify the impact of this effect, it should be considered.

Results for Primary Indicator:

After some years of decline, the violent crime rate in the Northwest Territories has been increasing over the past three years. The gap between the Canadian and NWT crime rate has increased to the NWT rate being some 7 times the national rate.

Violent Crime Rate (Incidents per 1,000 persons)
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1991-2004



Source: Statistics Canada, NWT Bureau of Statistics

Other Indicators:

For other types of crime such as property crimes, other criminal code offences, traffic and federal statutes there has also been some increase in recent years. For most of these types of crimes the difference between the territorial and Canadian rates are not as extreme.

Rates of Other Crimes (Incidents per 1,000 persons)
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1991-2004

	---Property ---		-- Other Criminal Code --		---- Traffic -----		-- Federal Statutes --	
	Canada	NWT	Canada	NWT	Canada	NWT	Canada	NWT
1991	61.6	90.7	31.2	151.6	8.1	31.5	3.3	10.2
1992	59.0	87.0	30.5	154.6	7.7	24.1	3.7	10.8
1993	55.8	81.6	28.8	143.2	6.9	16.2	3.7	9.4
1994	52.6	74.0	28.2	126.5	6.4	13.8	3.5	11.5
1995	52.9	75.9	27.1	112.9	5.9	12.6	3.3	8.2
1996	52.7	75.4	26.6	98.2	5.5	14.3	3.4	11.8
1997	48.8	67.5	26.0	110.4	5.2	13.5	3.4	9.6
1998	45.7	70.5	26.1	130.0	4.7	11.7	3.5	6.9
1999	42.8	58.4	25.2	137.4	3.9	9.8	3.9	11.7
2000	40.8	59.1	26.0	176.6	3.7	8.1	4.0	10.2
2001	40.0	52.3	26.7	204.6	3.9	10.8	4.1	10.6
2002	39.7	60.9	27.6	206.7	3.7	13.2	4.2	15.8
2003	41.2	72.3	30.6	237.2	3.7	15.0	3.9	14.1
2004	39.9	74.1	31.1	278.5	3.7	15.6	4.1	14.8

Source: Statistics Canada, NWT Bureau of Statistics

Note: The majority of Other Criminal Code incidents in the Northwest Territories relate to mischief and disturbing the peace. The majority of traffic incidents involve impaired driving. The majority of incidents involving federal statutes in the Northwest Territories involve drugs.

2.09 Smoking Rates

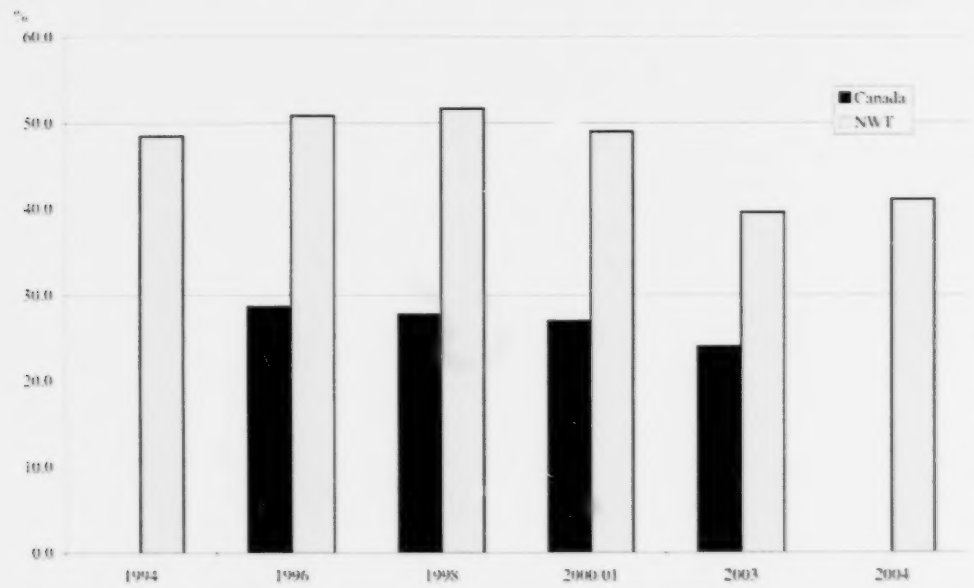
Description:

Smoking rates are a common measure of population health.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The overall smoking rates have declined in the Northwest Territories since the mid-1990's. Rates in the Northwest Territories continue to be considerably higher than national rates.

Percentage of Population 15 Years of Age and Older that Smoke on a Daily or Occasional Basis Northwest Territories and Canada, 1994-2004



Source: Statistics Canada, NWT Bureau of Statistics

Other Indicators:

Examining information for 2004 indicates that the smoking rate varies considerably by community type. In Yellowknife the smoking rate for the population 15 years of age and older was 27.1%, compared to 40.5% in Hay River, Inuvik and Fort Smith and 60.8% in the remaining communities.

2.10 Alcohol and Other Addictions

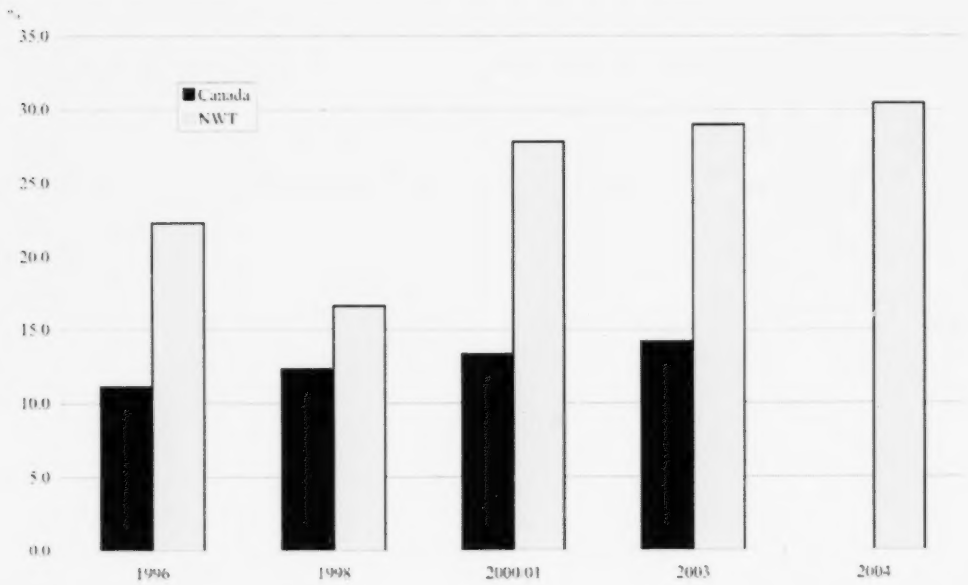
Description:

The primary indicator for this measure is heavy use of alcohol, or specifically the percentage of drinkers that drink 5 or more drinks on an occasion more than once a month. The other indicator is the percentage of persons 15 years of age and older that have smoked marijuana or hash in the previous 12 months.

Results for Primary Indicator:

For the Northwest Territories, the percentage of drinkers that drink five or more drinks on an occasion more than once a month has been increasing in recent surveys. For 2004, some 30.4% of drinkers reported this. The NWT value is approximately double the Canadian average for this indicator.

Percentage of Drinkers 15 Yrs. of Age and Older that Drink 5+ Drinks More than Once per Month Northwest Territories and Canada, 1994-2004



Source: Statistics Canada

Other Indicators:

For 2004, some 20.4% of territorial residents 15 years of age and older reported smoking marijuana or hash. This result was similar to the 2002 result, but somewhat higher than 1996. The territorial rate in 2004 was also somewhat higher than the 14.1% of Canadians that reported smoking marijuana or hash in the previous 12 months.

Percentage of Pop. 15 Year Olds and Older That Smoked Marijuana or Hash in Past 12 Months Northwest Territories and Canada, 1996-2004

	Canada	Northwest Territories
	%	%
1996	..	15.3
2002	12.2	20.4
2004	14.1	20.6

Source: Statistics Canada, NWT Bureau of Statistics

2.11 Healthy Lifestyles

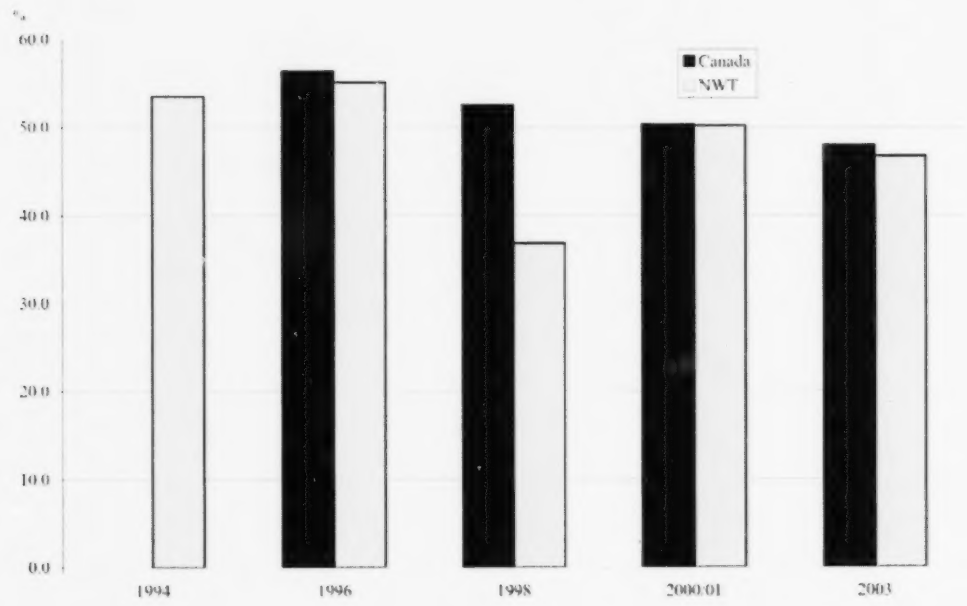
Description:

This measure is intended to reflect healthy living including physical activity and diet.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Recent trends suggest the percentage of territorial residents that are inactive is on the decline. This decline is similar to national trends and the level of inactivity found for 2003 was similar to Canadian rates.

Percentage of Persons 15 Year Olds and Older That are Physically Inactive
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1994-2003



Source: Statistics Canada

Other Indicators:

Two other indicators of healthy lifestyles are daily consumption of fruit and vegetables and consumption of harvested meat and fish by NWT households. Although data collection for this indicator has only recently started, in 2003 some 32.4% of persons 15 years of age and older reported consuming five or more serving of fruit or vegetables on a daily basis. This value was slightly higher than the 2000/01 value for the NWT, but lagged behind the result for all of Canada.

Percentage of 15 Year Olds and Older That Eat 5 or More Servings of Vegetables or Fruit Daily Northwest Territories and Canada, 2000/01 to 2003

	Canada	Northwest Territories
	%	%
2000/01	36.9	25.2
2003	39.0	32.4

Source: Statistics Canada

Harvesting meat and fish continues to be an important part of the Northwest Territories. In 2003, some 28.4% of households overall in the Northwest Territories reported getting one half or more of their meat and fish through harvesting. This value is similar to results for 1998 and 1993.

This pattern varies significantly by community. For example in communities such as Kakisa, Colville Lake, Jean Marie River, Lutselk'e and Trout Lake more than 80% of households reported obtaining half or more of their meat and fish through harvesting.

Percentage of Households Consuming Half or More of Their Meat and Fish Through Harvesting Northwest Territories

	Northwest Territories
	%
1993	26.4
1998	30.2
2003	28.4

Source: NWT bureau of Statistics

2.12 Premature Death Rate

Description:

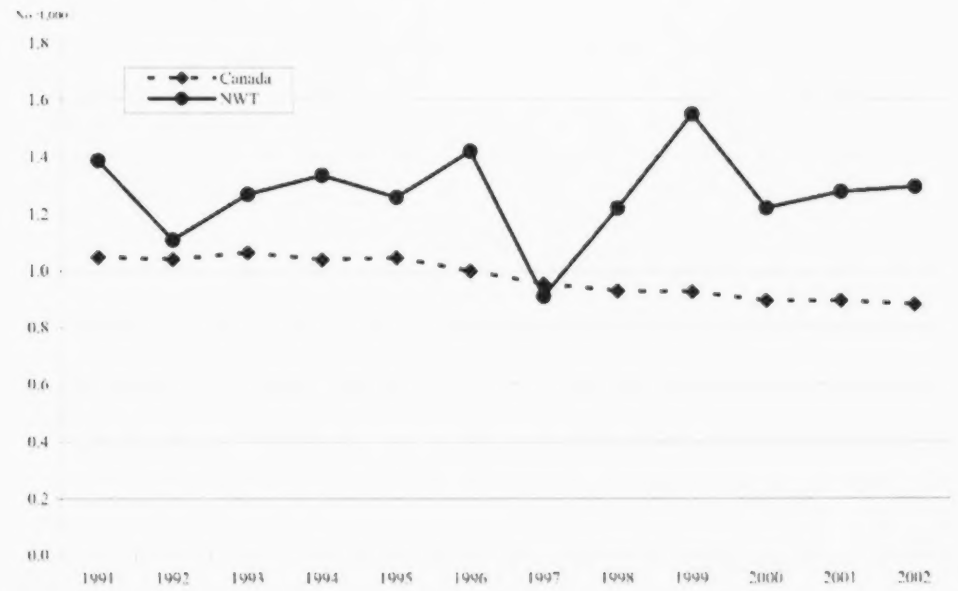
This measure reflects the incidence of early death in the territorial population. The primary indicators is the premature death rate which reflects the rate at which territorial residents die under the age of 50 years and includes a comparison with Canada. Other indicators include the injury-related death rate (accidents, homicides, and suicides) and the suicide rate.

One caution in interpreting this information is that the absolute number of deaths is relatively low in the Northwest Territories. As such, relatively small changes in counts can yield significant variability in rates.

Results for Primary Indicator:

While somewhat variable, the premature death rate for persons under the age of 50 has been fairly stable since 1991. The rate for the Northwest Territories is higher than the rate for Canada.

Deaths per 1,000 Persons Under the Age of 50
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1991 to 2002



Source: Statistics Canada, NWT Bureau of Statistics

Other Indicators:

Information on injury-related deaths and suicides, show that the Northwest Territories tends to have higher rates than Canada. In the case of injury-related deaths there has been a slight downward trend in the past decade in the Northwest Territories.

Injury-Related Deaths per 10,000 Persons
Northwest Territories and Canada, 2000/01 to 2003

	Canada	Northwest Territories*
	Per 10,000	Per 10,000
1991	4.7	..
1992	4.6	..
1993	4.7	8.4
1994	4.5	8.9
1995	4.6	8.3
1996	4.5	7.8
1997	4.4	6.9
1998	4.4	6.6
1999	4.6	6.8
2000	4.3	7.5
2001	4.3	8.0
2002	4.4	7.0

* NWT information is a three year moving average.

Source: Statistics Canada, NWT Bureau of Statistics

Suicides per 10,000 Persons
Northwest Territories and Canada, 2000/01 to 2003

	Canada	Northwest Territories*
	Per 10,000	Per 10,000
1991	1.3	..
1992	1.3	..
1993	1.3	1.6
1994	1.3	1.2
1995	1.4	1.4
1996	1.3	1.0
1997	1.2	1.1
1998	1.2	1.4
1999	1.3	2.3
2000	1.2	2.4
2001	1.2	2.4
2002	1.2	1.9

* NWT information is a three year moving average.

Source: Statistics Canada, NWT Bureau of Statistics

2.13 Family Income

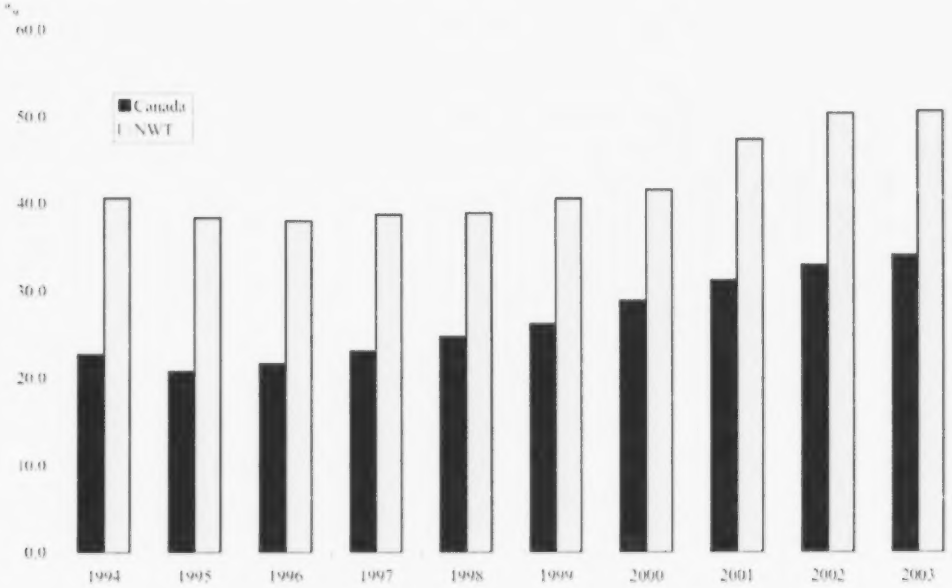
Description:

This measure reflects changes in family income distribution. Additional indicators relate to the proportion of children in low income and the use of income support.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The percentage of families that earn more than $75,000 has steadily increased in the Northwest Territories. This growth has been greater in the past five years and this proportion has generally been higher in the Northwest Territories compared with Canada.

Percentage of Families Earning $75,000 or More
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1994-2003



Source: Statistics Canada

There are also significant differences at a community level ranging from a low of 14.3% in Aklavik to a high of 64.8% in Yellowknife.

Other Indicators:

Another measure of family income is the proportion of children living in low income based on after tax income. This measure needs to be carefully interpreted as the data produced by Statistics Canada uses Canadian low income measures for all areas. Further, as a measure of relative income dispersion, the low income measure is not ideal for comparing change over time.

That said, the proportion of children in low income has slightly declined in the Northwest Territories since 1997.

Percentage of Children Living in Low Income (After-Tax)
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1997-2003

	Canada	Northwest Territories
	%	%
1997	22.8	24.5
1998	21.7	23.3
1999	21.6	23.9
2000	22.3	24.2
2001	21.4	20.3
2002	22.6	23.0
2003	22.1	21.5

Source: Statistics Canada

Another measure of family income is the use of the income support system. Overall, in the Northwest Territories the percentage of persons who were a beneficiary of income support has declined since 1995. In 1995 this value was 11.1% of territorial residents, while in 2004 the value was 4.8%.

Percentage of Total Population Who are Income Support Beneficiaries
Northwest Territories, 1995-2004

	Northwest Territories
	%
1995	11.1
1996	9.7
1997	9.0
1998	9.2
1999	8.7
2000	7.5
2001	5.9
2002	5.3
2003	5.1
2004	4.8

Source: Department of Education, Culture and Employment, NWT Bureau of Statistics

2.14 Chronic Health Conditions

Description:

This measure is intended to reflect the incidence of major chronic conditions in the territorial population and how this has changed over time.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Indicators of new incidents of cancer and diabetes rates among the population 20 years and over have both increased over time in the Northwest Territories. These changes may, in part, reflect behaviours such as smoking in the population with the aging of the territorial population that is taking place.

Crude Incident Rate of Invasive Cancer (New Cases per 1,000 Population)
Northwest Territories, 1992-2003

	Northwest Territories
	No. per 1,000
1992	1.6
1993	1.7
1994	1.8
1995	1.6
1996	2.0
1997	2.2
1998	2.0
1999	1.9
2000	2.0
2001	1.7
2002	2.0
2003	2.4

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, NWT Bureau of Statistics

Diabetes Prevalence per 1,000 Population Aged 20 and Older
Northwest Territories, 1997-2003

	Northwest Territories
	%
1997	2.6
1998	3.0
1999	3.4
2000	3.8
2001	4.0

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, NWT Bureau of Statistics

2.15 Seniors Health

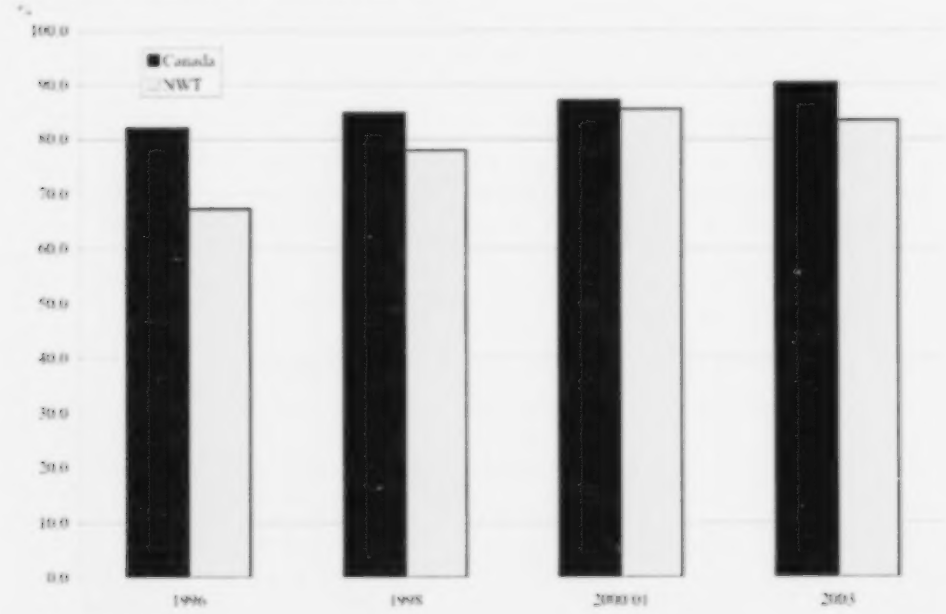
Description:

This measure describes chronic conditions and the use of flu shots among seniors 65 years of age and older in the Northwest Territories and compares the result with Canada.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The percentage of persons 65 years and over with a chronic health condition has increased over time in the Northwest Territories. This pattern, however, is similar to what has been observed among seniors in all of Canada.

Percentage of Population 65 Years of Age and Older that Have a Chronic Health Condition Canada and Northwest Territories, 1996-2003



Source: Statistics Canada

For 2003, some 63.2% of persons 65 years and over reported that they had received a flu shot. This rate is similar to the Canadian rate of 62.6%.

Goal 3 Well-governed, sustainable communities and regions able to fulfill their potential.

3.01 Municipal Finance

Description:

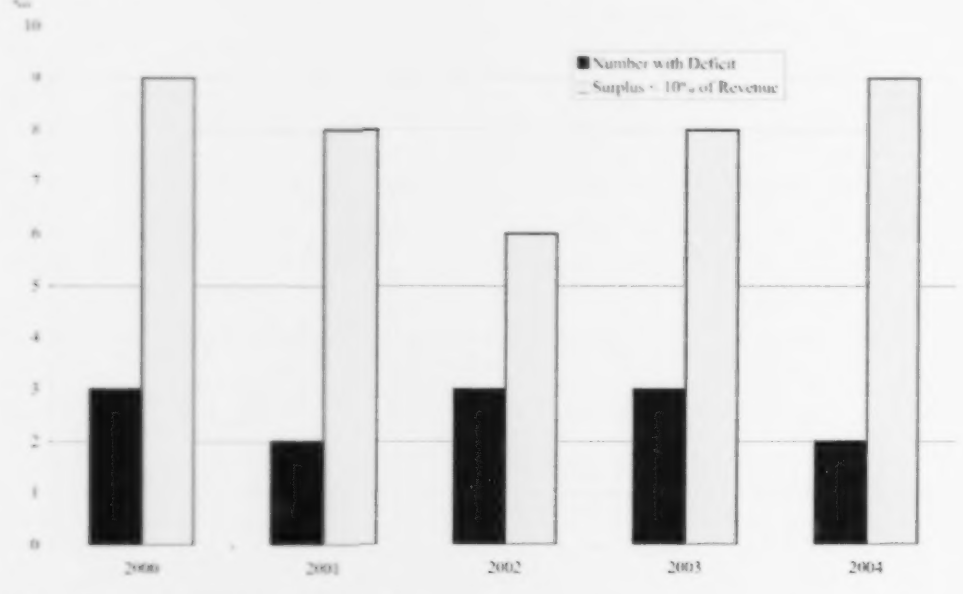
The measure is intended to reflect the relative financial health of NWT communities. At this time the measure does not include settlements or band communities as the data for these communities is not available in a consistent manner.

Results for Primary Indicator:

For the 20 NWT communities where data are available, two or three have been in a deficit position each year since 2004. In most years, eight or nine communities have an accumulated surplus that is less than 10% of their total revenue.

For each measure there is a relatively flat trend, but data is only available since 2000.

Number of Communities with a Deficit and Less than a 10% Accumulated Surplus
Northwest Territories, 2000-2004



Source: Department of Municipal and Community Affairs

3.02 Municipal Infrastructure

Description:

A measure will be developed which will allow the Government to quantify the community public infrastructure deficit, establish a baseline and then track changes over time. As a secondary indicator, investments in community public infrastructure will also be tracked.

3.03 Local Government Employment

Description:

A measure is planned to describe turnover and the ability of local governments to recruit and retain key municipal positions. Currently, there are no data sources that provide this information. Work will be required to determine if this data can be developed for all NWT communities.

3.04 Local Government Training

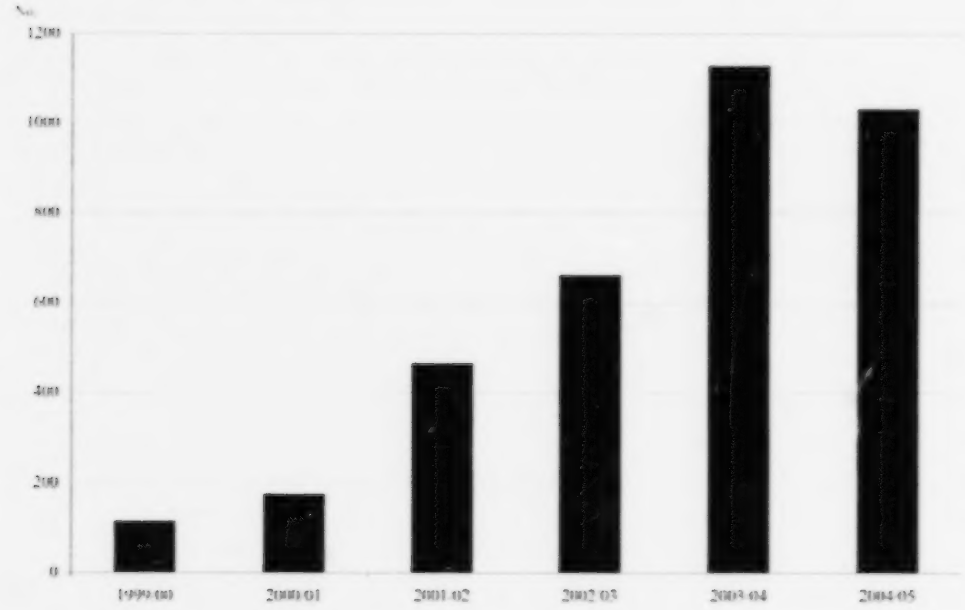
Description:

This measure reflects the participation in and results of training programs for community government staff and Councillors in areas of community government authority.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Since 1999/00 the number of students in courses offered by the School of Community Government has increased from under 100 to 1,030 in 2004/05.

Total Students in School of Community Government Courses
Northwest Territories, 1999/00 to 2004/05



Source: Department of Municipal and Community Affairs

Other Indicators:

Another indicator of involvement in the training courses for local governments are the program graduates and, more recently, occupational certification that can be provided through School of Community Government programs. This indicator does not reflect graduation or certification achieved through other training providers.

Program Graduates and Occupational Certification by the School of Community Government Northwest Territories, 1999/00 to 2004/05

	Program Graduates	Occupational Certificates
	No.	No.
1999/00	2	..
2000/01	7	..
2001/02	9	..
2002/03	27	..
2003/04	33	9
2004/05	8	8

Source: Department of Municipal and Community Affairs

3.05 Municipal Participation

Description:

This measure reflects participation in municipal elections. While the current indicator relates to candidates in municipal elections, it is expected that voter turnout will also be included in future NWT-wide measures reports.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The information presented below indicates that the percentage of municipal positions that were acclaimed has been somewhat volatile, but has remained relatively steady since 1996. The election in 2001 and 2004 showed the highest and lowest percentage acclaimed, respectively.

Mayor, Chief and Councillor Positions Acclaimed and Elected
Northwest Territories, 1996-2004

	Candidates	Acclaimed	Elected	Percent Acclaimed
	No.	No.	No.	%
1996	105	7	59	11.9
1997	176	14	97	14.4
1998	125	6	72	8.3
1999	111	2	49	4.1
2000	198	16	101	15.8
2001	85	17	53	32.1
2002	105	14	72	19.4
2003	162	11	91	12.1
2004	137	1	78	1.3

Source: Department of Municipal and Community Affairs

The total number of candidates has also been volatile over the years.

3.06 Volunteerism

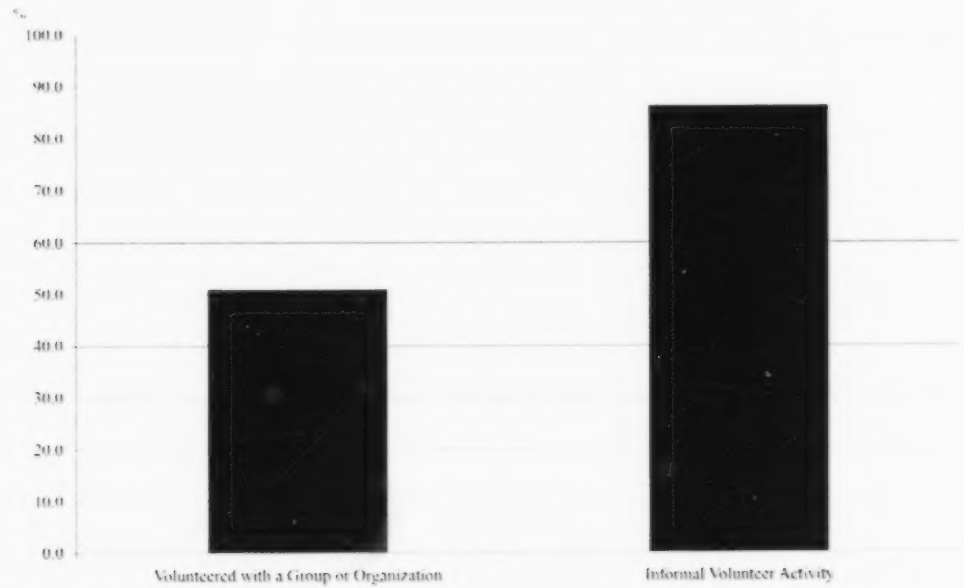
Description:

This measure is intended to provide an indication of the level of volunteerism, both formal and informal, in the Northwest Territories. The information presented below provides a baseline against which participation levels can be tracked.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Recent survey results indicate that some 51% of territorial resident 15 years of age and older did some volunteer activity with a group or organization in the previous 12 months. Informal volunteering, which includes providing unpaid help and assistance to people living outside of your household, had a higher percentage of people 15 years of age and older involved at 86.1%.

Percentage of Population 15 Years of Age and Older Involved in Volunteer Activity
Northwest Territories, 2004



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Goal 4 A diversified economy that provides Northerners with opportunities and choices.

4.01 Overall Economic Performance

Description:

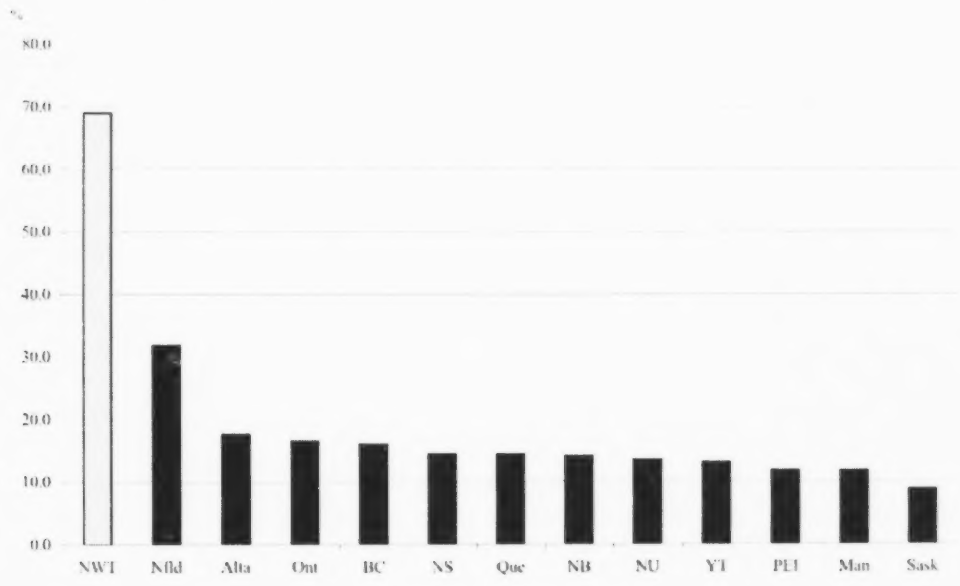
The measure on overall economic performance attempts to describe and provide context for the overall performance of the NWT economy.

The primary indicator for the measure is real growth in gross domestic product. Gross domestic product is a measure of overall economic activity. Using constant dollar estimates reveals growth in the economy that excludes the impact of price changes.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Between 1999 and 2004 the territorial economy grew by 69%. This leads all provinces and territories and compares with a Canadian total of 16.2%. Much of the growth in the territorial economy during the period can be attributed to the construction and start of the operations of the Diavik diamond mine and exploration activity associated with natural gas.

Percentage Growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chained 1997$
Provinces and Territories, 1999-2004



Source: Statistics Canada

Examining annual rates of growth shows that the growth in the territorial economy has been uneven as growth was more than 20% as construction started at Diavik in 2001 and it went into production in 2003.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chained 1997$
Northwest Territories, 1999-2004

	GDP	Growth
	$million	%
1999	2,267	..
2000	2,412	6.4
2001	2,923	21.2
2002	3,042	4.1
2003	3,676	20.8
2004	3,832	4.2

Source: Statistics Canada

4.02 Overall Employment

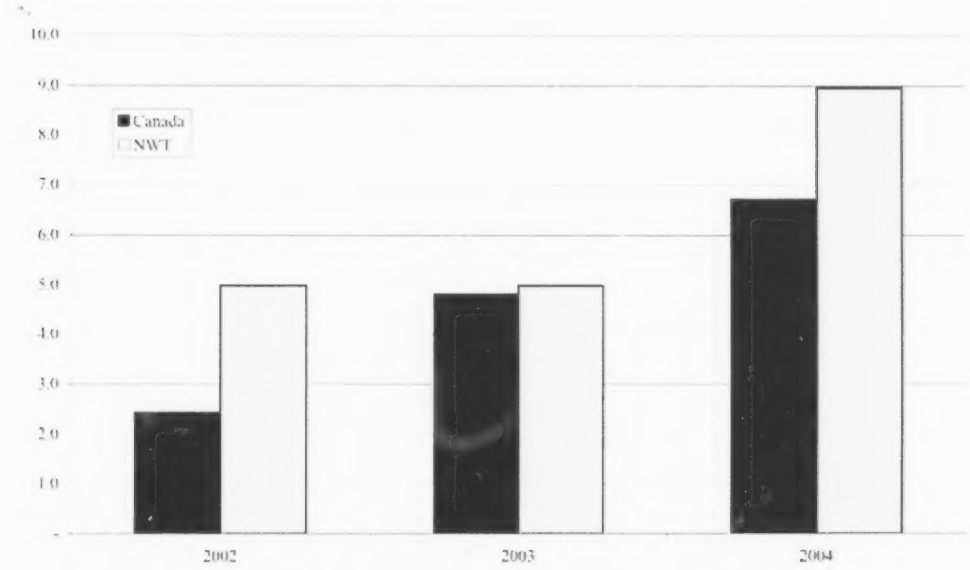
Description:

This measure examines overall employment levels in the Northwest Territories and changes in the employment levels.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Between 2001 and 2004, overall employment levels in the Northwest Territories have increased by 9.0%. This compares with employment growth of 6.7% for Canada.

Cumulative Growth in Employment Since 2001
Northwest Territories and Canada, 2002 - 2004



Source: Statistics Canada

Other Indicators:

Over the longer term, employment rates for the Northwest Territories have been improving since the mid-1980's. Employment rate information presented in the table below are from the national census and from community labour force surveys done by the Bureau of Statistics. As the census is done in May or June and the Bureau of Statistics Surveys are done in January or February some seasonal differences are apparent in the results.

One consideration in examining employment rates is that as employment rates are the percentage of persons 15 years and over that are employed, an employment rate that stays steady over time indicates that the number of jobs has kept pace with population

growth. Employment rates that are increasing show that employment has increased greater than population growth.

The most significant increases in employment rates have been for Aboriginal people in the Northwest Territories and for smaller communities in the Northwest Territories.

Employment Rate, by Selected Characteristics
Northwest Territories, 1986-2004

	NWT	YK	Regional Centers	Smaller Comms	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1986	66.2	83.0	71.1	46.4	..	..
1989	65.8	83.3	68.8	40.0	41.8	84.9
1991	69.3	82.9	71.8	48.9	48.2	85.3
1994	65.7	81.5	67.0	42.6	42.1	83.6
1996	68.2	80.0	68.6	50.8	48.5	83.2
1999	67.5	79.5	70.9	48.4	47.9	84.1
2001	69.8	80.8	71.7	52.3	53.2	83.9
2004	67.8	79.7	69.6	48.8	50.6	82.4

Note: Regional centers include Hay River, Fort Smith and Inuvik.

Source: Statistics Canada, NWT Bureau of Statistics

4.03 Employment Diversification

Description:

One of the aspects of a diversified economy, is diversity in employment. This measure describes trends in the territorial labour market in terms of private sector employment.

Results for Primary Indicator:

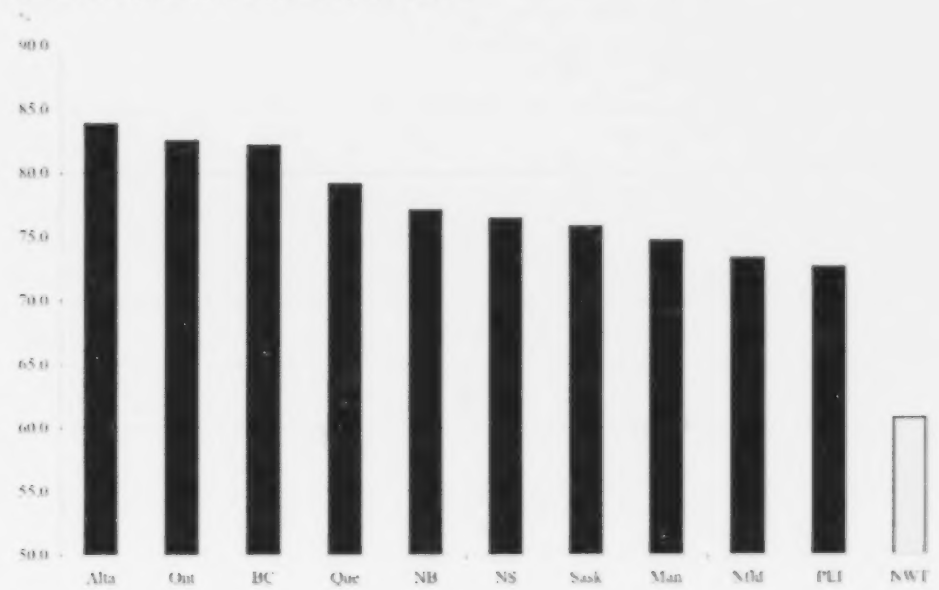
Examining annual averages from the labour force survey shows that in the NWT in 2004, some 60.7% of jobs were in the private sector. This indicator has shown some improvement since 2001, although the public sector still accounts for a much larger proportion of territorial employment than is found in the rest of Canada.

Percentage of Overall Employment in the Private Sector
Northwest Territories and Canada, 2001-2004

	Canada	NWT	Yellowknife	Other NWT Communities
	%	%	%	%
2001	81.0	54.7	57.8	52.5
2002	81.0	60.2	64.3	55.6
2003	81.1	61.1	68.7	52.1
2004	80.9	60.7	66.9	53.5

Source: Statistics Canada

Percentage of Overall Employment in the Private Sector
Northwest Territories and Canada, 2001-2004



Source: Statistics Canada

4.04 Employment Income

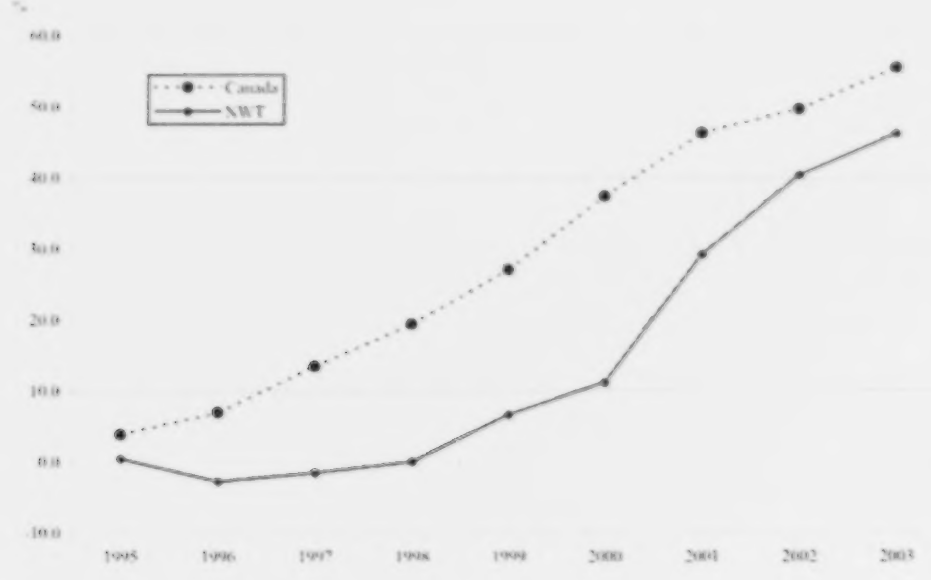
Description:

The measure on employment income reflects changes in total employment income for residents. These measures do not include income earned in the NWT, by residents of other provinces who work in the territory on a rotational basis.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Overall employment income has increased in the Northwest Territories from $724 million in 1994 to $1,059 million in 2003. Total employment income, as opposed to average income, reflects increases in the number of people reporting employment income in addition to increases in income levels.

Cumulative Percentage Increase in Employment Income Since 1994
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1995-2003



Source: Statistics Canada

Examining change since 1994, employment income in the NWT has increased significantly since 1998. During the mid-1990's, the slowdown in gold mining coupled with significant cuts in the public sector lead to declines in overall employment income. Since 1998 the start-up of the two operating diamond mines and activity in the natural gas sector has contributed to the rapid increase.

In each of the last three years, growth in employment income has been larger in the Northwest Territories than for Canada.

Annual Percentage Increase in Employment Income
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1995-2003

	Canada	NWT
	%	%
1995	3.9	0.4
1996	3.0	-3.2
1997	6.1	1.3
1998	5.2	1.6
1999	6.4	6.6
2000	8.1	4.2
2001	6.5	16.2
2002	2.3	8.6
2003	3.9	4.2

Source: Statistics Canada

Other Indicators:

By type of community, employment incomes have seen similar increases since 1994. However, in smaller NWT communities the impact of the reduction in the mid-1990's were less apparent.

Cumulative Percentage Increase in Employment Income Since 1994, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1995-2003

	Yellowknife	Regional Centers	Rest of the Communities
	%	%	%
1995	1.2	-0.1	-1.5
1996	1.0	-6.2	-11.2
1997	-0.3	-8.0	3.0
1998	-0.8	-2.9	6.7
1999	4.5	6.2	14.6
2000	9.5	9.6	19.0
2001	26.0	27.2	42.8
2002	38.8	36.8	50.6
2003	43.9	46.6	53.3

Source: Statistics Canada

Incomes in communities impacted by non-renewable resource production have seen the largest increases in overall employment income. For example, between 1994 and 2003 employment income has risen by 100.7% in Behchokö, 142.4% in Whati, 77.8% in Lutselk'e, and 87.4% in Fort Liard.

4.05 Non-Renewable Resource Production

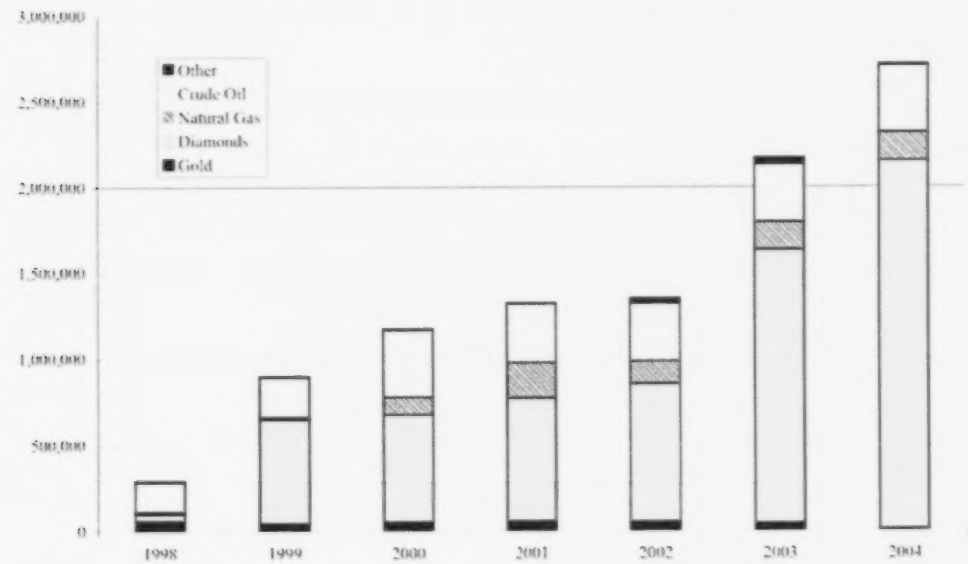
Description:

Non-renewable resources are an important part of the NWT economy. This measure describes the value of production in the sector.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Overall, NWT production in the non-renewable resource sector has increased from $289 million in 1998 to more than $2.7 billion in 2004. Much of the increase can be attributed to the development of the two operating diamond mines.

Production of Minerals, Oil and Gas ($000)
Northwest Territories, 1998-2004



Source: Natural Resources Canada

Some of the increases in resource production have been offset by the closure of Giant and Con gold mines with gold production dropping dramatically in 2004.

Production of Minerals and Oil and Gas
Northwest Territories, 1998-2004

	Total	Gold	Diamonds	Natural Gas	Crude Oil	Other
			$'000			
1998	289,086	56,918	40,775	12,191	172,274	6,928
1999	895,983	42,053	606,254	11,690	230,925	5,061
2000	1,172,087	51,064	624,949	103,068	387,276	5,730
2001	1,323,776	54,314	717,780	207,283	337,964	6,435
2002	1,349,575	52,439	801,469	134,269	332,609	28,789
2003	2,167,537	42,820	1,587,740	164,163	336,651	36,163
2004	2,711,748	8,928	2,140,123	167,758	387,146	7,793

Source: Natural Resources Canada

4.06 Mineral Exploration

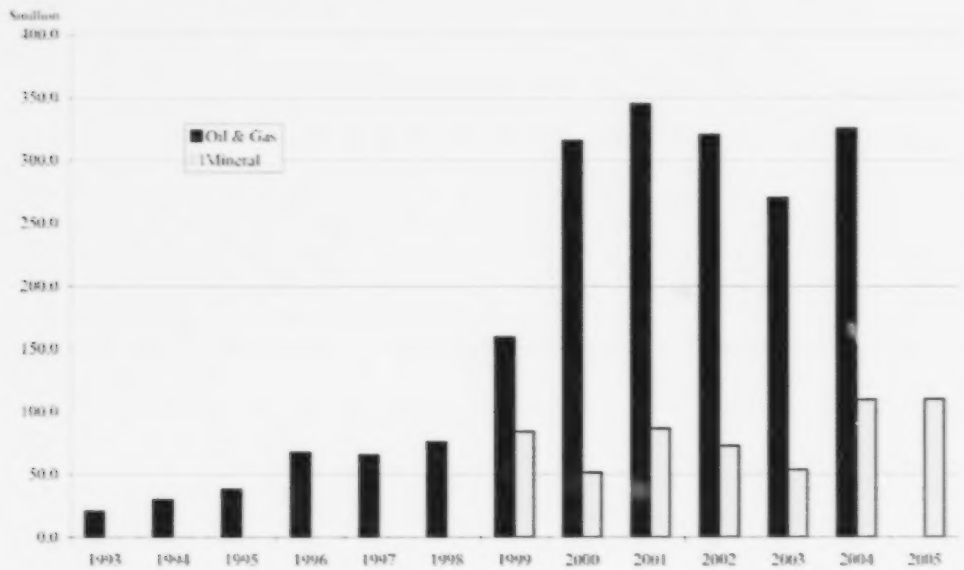
Description:

An additional important aspect of the non-renewable resource industry is exploration activity. This measure describes activity related to exploration activity for minerals and oil and gas in the Northwest Territories.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Exploration expenditures for minerals, oil and gas have totalled more than $2.3 billion in the Northwest Territories since 1999. Much larger expenditures for oil and gas exploration has led to the larger expenditures levels since 1999. On average, expenditures on exploration for minerals in the Northwest Territories have represented 12.0% of all expenditures in Canada. For oil and gas exploration, NWT expenditures represent 1.4% of all expenditures in Canada.

Exploration Expenditures for Minerals and Oil and Gas
*Northwest Territories, 1993-2005**



* Exploration expenditures for minerals in the NWT is not available prior to 1999. Estimated expenditures for mineral exploration in 2005 are intentions.

Source: Statistics Canada and Natural Resources Canada

Other Indicators:

An additional indicator of mineral exploration activity is area staked for claims. This indicator is somewhat volatile, but typically more than 500,000 hectares are staked in the NWT each year. In 2004 this was at its highest level since 1999 at over 2 million

hectares. This value represented 11% of all of the area claimed for mineral exploration in Canada.

Claims Area Staked
Northwest Territories, 1999-2003

	Claim Area
	Hectares
1999	563,378
2000	891,419
2001	626,177
2002	1,099,888
2003	391,371
2004	2,095,979

Source: Natural Resources Canada

4.07 Forestry Production

Description:

This measure describes activity related to the forestry industry in the Northwest Territories. As longer term information becomes available, identification of trends in the forestry industry will be possible.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The total volume of wood harvested in the Northwest Territories has increased from 23,500 m^3 in 2002/03 to 30,050 m^3 in 2004/05, which represents a 27.9% increases. Most forest harvesting is for fuelwood, but sawlogs have increased in importance in the past two years.

The value of harvested wood was estimated to be $1.9 million in 2004/05.

Volume and Value of Forest Harvesting
Northwest Territories, 2002/03 to 2004/05

	Volume			Value		
	Total	Fuelwood	Sawlogs	Total	Fuelwood	Sawlogs
	m^3	m^3	m^3	$	$	$
2002/03	23,500	22,100	1,400	1,353,778	1,227,778	126,000
2003/04	28,832	22,600	6,232	1,816,436	1,255,556	560,880
2004/05	30,050	22,600	7,450	1,926,056	1,255,556	670,500

Note: Valuation uses $200/cord for fuelwood and $450/MFBM for sawlogs.

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

4.08 Fish and Fur Production

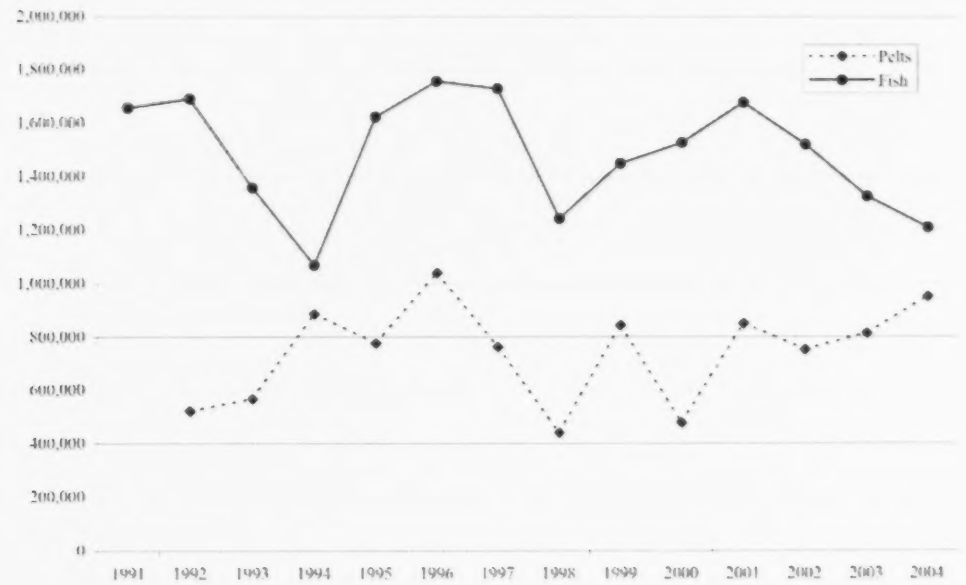
Description:

This measure reflects participation in harvesting of furs and in the commercial fishery in the Northwest Territories. In addition, indicators on overall participation in trapping and in hunting and fishing activities are provided.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The value of furs harvested in the Northwest Territories has remained relatively stable over the past decade, although sales have increased for each of the last two years and totalled over $950,000 in 2003/04. For the fishery, data is provided for the value of commercial fishing activities on Great Slave Lake. The value of fish has been somewhat volatile over the past decade but has declined for the past three years to $1.2 million in 2003/04.

Value of Furs Harvested and Great Slave Lake Commercial Fishery
Northwest Territories, Fiscal Years Ending 1991-2004



Source: Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment

Other Indicators:

Two other indicators of participation in harvesting activities are the percentage of persons 15 years of age and older that spend time on the land trapping or spend time hunting or fishing. While methodological changes have meant that data on hunting and fishing are only available since 1998, it is clear that a high percentage of territorial residents participate in hunting or fishing activities.

Longer-term data are available on trapping. Overall, the percentage of persons 15 years of age and older that spent time on the land trapping has declined from 8.0% in 1998 to 5.9% in 2003. Involvement in hunting, fishing and trapping are generally higher in smaller NWT communities. For example in Trout Lake for 2003, some 44.1% of persons 15 and over reported spending time trapping, while 86.8% reported spending time on the land hunting or fishing.

Percentage of Pop. 15 Years and Over That Spend Time Trapping and Hunting and Fishing Northwest Territories, 1988-2003

	Trap	Hunt or Fish
	%	%
1988	8.0	..
1993	4.9	..
1998	6.1	42.0
2003	5.9	36.7

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

4.09 Retail and Wholesale Trade Growth

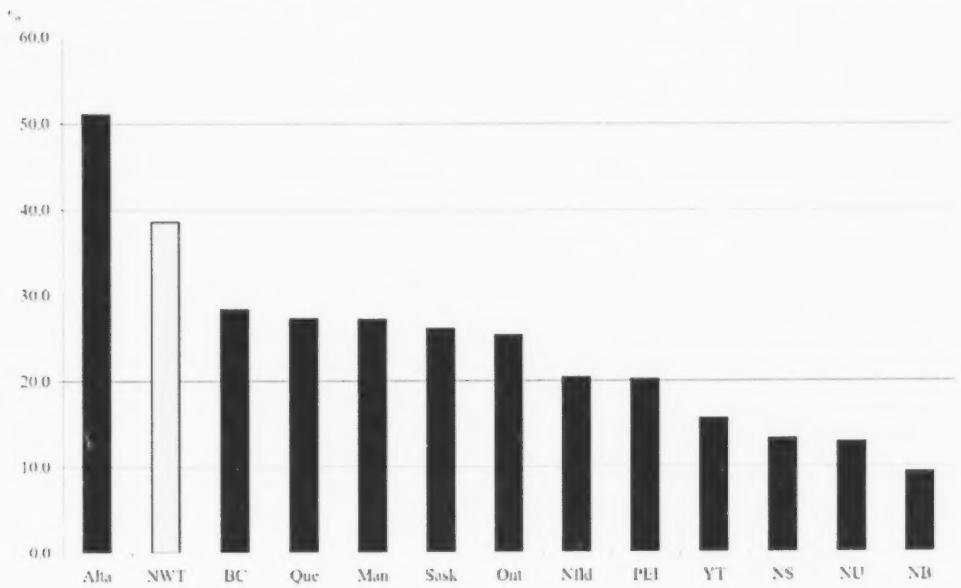
Description:

This measure describes growth in the retail and wholesale trade industry. This industry is an important contributor to the territorial economy selling goods to persons and businesses. The primary indicator compares recent growth in retail and wholesale trade with other provinces and territories and annual growth estimates for the Northwest Territories.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Overall the Northwest Territories ranked second to Alberta in growth in retail and wholesale trade between 1999 and 2004 with an overall increase of 38.5%. Total sales in the Northwest Territories for 2004 were approximately $705 million.

Growth in Retail and Wholesale Trade
Provinces and Territories, 1999-2004



Source: Statistics Canada

Examining annual patterns of growth, shows that these industries and particularly wholesale trade are influenced by non-renewable resource activity. Wholesale trade peaked in 2001 during construction of the Diavik diamond project, but has now declined as construction was completed.

Retail and Wholesale Trade
Northwest Territories, 1999-2004

	Retail	Growth	Wholesale	Growth
	$'000	%	$'000	%
1999	367,307	..	141,604	..
2000	391,270	6.5	152,619	7.8
2001	426,671	9.0	184,176	20.7
2002	504,960	18.3	262,081	42.3
2003	529,900	4.9	184,642	-29.5
2004	532,100	0.4	172,829	-6.4

Source: Statistics Canada

4.10 Growth in the Tourism Sector

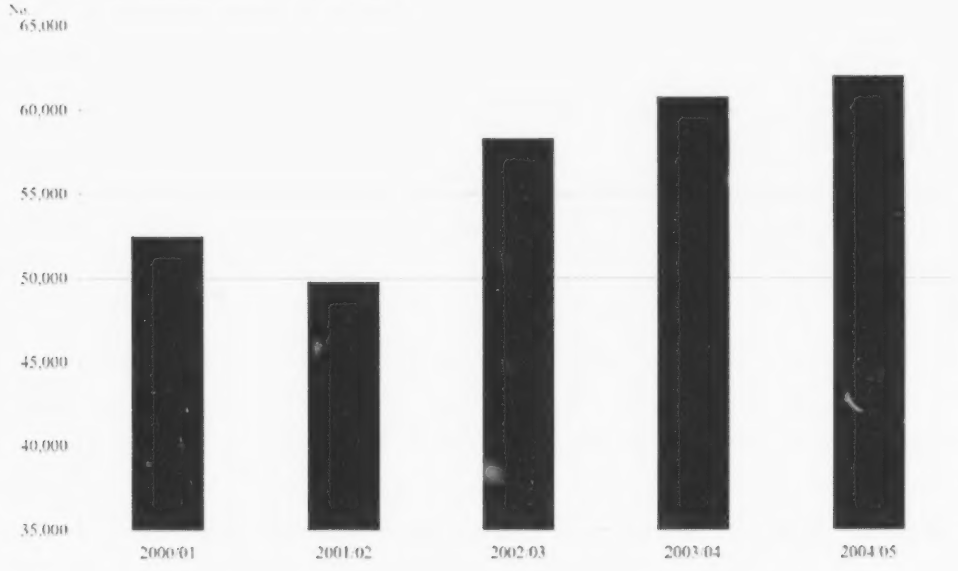
Description:

This measure provides an indication of the overall activity in the tourism sector. Information on visitors includes both leisure and business travellers.

Results for Primary Indicator:

After a significant reduction in the number of visitors to the Northwest Territories in 2001/02, which in large part can be attributed to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the number of visitors has grown significantly in subsequent years. Overall, there has been an 18.4% increase between 2000/01 levels and 2004/05.

Overall Number of Visitors
Northwest Territories, 2000/01 to 2004/05



Source: Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment

The pattern of growth has been similar for visitors and visitor-days. In total there were 436,141 visitor-days to the NWT in 2004/05.

Visitors and Visitor-Days
Northwest Territories, 2001/01 to 2004/05

	Visitors	Growth	Visitor-Days	Growth
	No.	%	No.	%
2000/01	52,388	..	371,011	..
2001/02	49,694	-5.1	349,328	-5.8
2002/03	58,242	17.2	412,186	18.0
2003/04	60,717	4.2	428,683	4.0
2004/05	62,002	2.1	436,141	1.7

Source: Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment

4.11 Transportation Sector

Description:

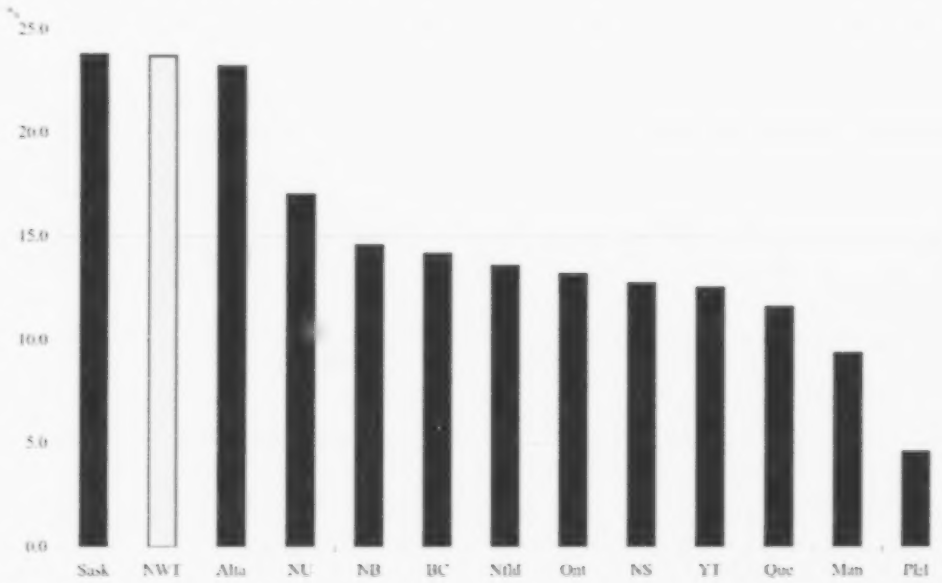
This measure is to assess growth in the transportation industry in the Northwest Territories. It includes indicators of growth compared to other provinces and territories and annual growth rates for the industry.

For the measure, constant dollar gross domestic product is used. Constant dollars provide growth in the industry removing the impact of prices changes. This provides more of a 'real' estimate of industry growth.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Overall, the transportation industry in the Northwest Territories increased in value by 23.7% in constant dollars between 1999 and 2004. This increase ranked second in the country behind Saskatchewan.

Overall Transportation Industry Growth in Chained $1997
Provinces and Territories, 1999-2004



Source: Statistics Canada

On an annual basis there has been growth in the industry in each year since 1999. The constant dollar growth was 6.5% in 2004 and 6.6% in 2003.

Transportation Industry Gross Domestic Product (Chained $1997)
Northwest Territories, 1999-2004

	Retail	Growth
	$million	%
1999	122.8	..
2000	124.1	1.1
2001	132.2	6.5
2002	133.8	1.2
2003	142.6	6.6
2004	151.9	6.5

Source: Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment

4.12 Service Sector Growth

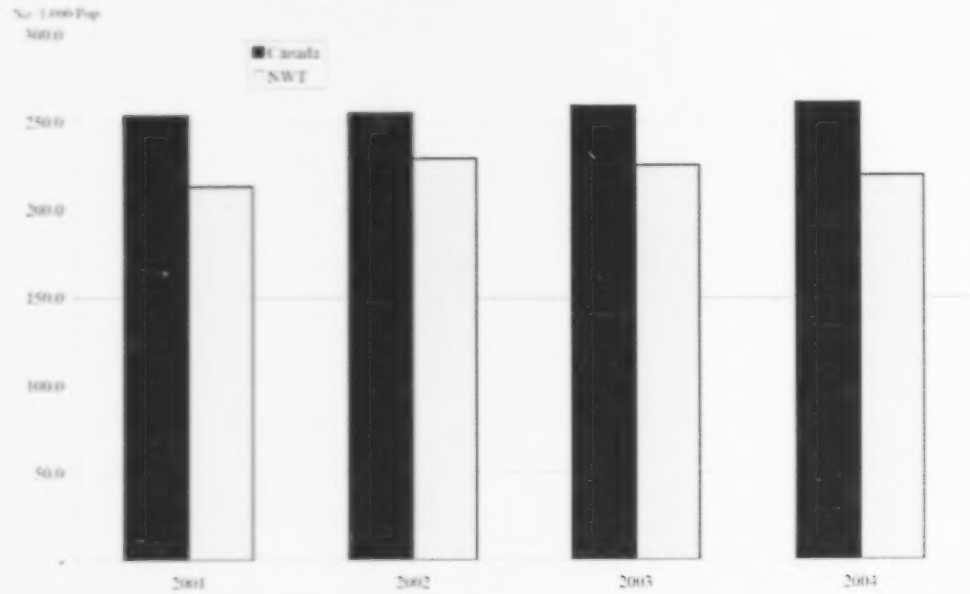
Description:

This measure describes the number of service sectors jobs (excluding government) per 1,000 population. This measure helps describe economic diversification in the economy as it relates to the service industry.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Overall in 2004 in the Northwest Territories there were some 219.6 service sector jobs excluding government per 1,000 persons. In comparison, in Canada there are about 261 service sector jobs per 1,000 population. The NWT value has remained relatively stable in since 2001.

Employment in Service Industries (excl. Gov't) per 1,000 Population
Northwest Territories and Canada, 2001-2004



Source: Statistics Canada

Comparing other provinces and territories, the Northwest Territories ranked 9th among the eleven jurisdictions for which information is available.

Employment in Service Industries (excl. Gov't) per 1,000 Population
Provinces and Territories, 2004

	Service Jobs (excl. Gov't) per 1,000 Persons
	Per 1,000
Alberta	286.9
British Columbia	280.3
Ontario	268.8
Quebec	248.1
Nova Scotia	246.5
Manitoba	238.7
New Brunswick	235.7
Saskatchewan	233.8
Northwest Territories	219.6
Prince Edward Island	214.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	203.1

4.13 Territorial Trade

Description:

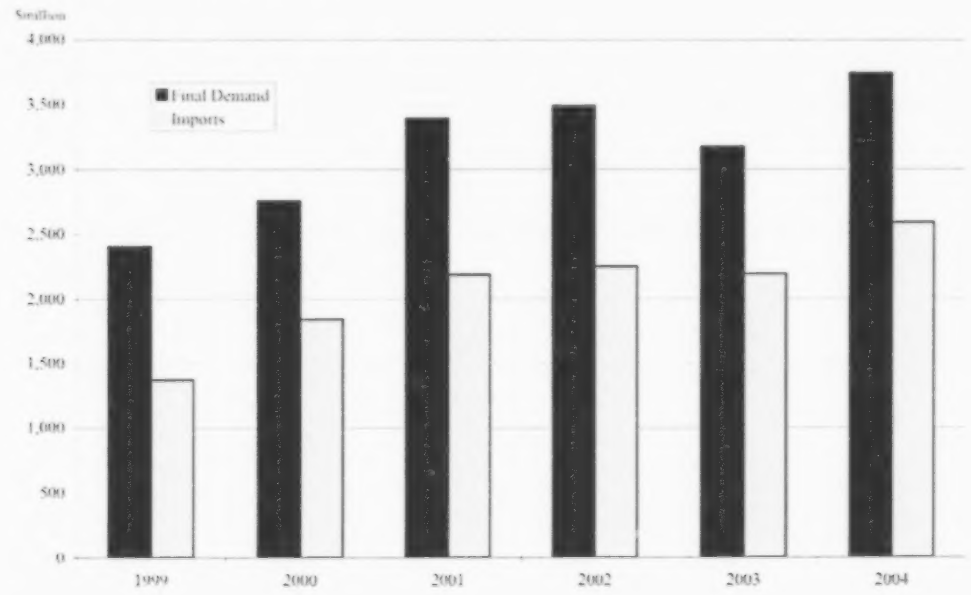
This measure examines trends in the relationship between overall economic activity and imports. The recent growth in the territorial economy can be largely attributed to non-renewable resource activity.

Results for Primary Indicator:

In constant dollars, both the final demand in the economy of the Northwest Territories and imports into the Northwest Territories have increased significantly. In 2004, final demand totalled $3.7 billion, while imports into the Northwest Territories totalled $2.6 billion.

As a percentage of demand, imports have increased from 57.1% in 1999 to 69.1% of final demand in 2004. The Northwest Territories was tied for 11th among all provinces and territories for this measure.

Final Demand and Imports (Chained $1997)
Northwest Territories, 1999-2004



Source: Statistics Canada

Final Demand and Imports (Chained $1997)
Provinces and Territories, 2004

	Final Demand	Imports	Percent
	$million	$million	%
Yukon Territory	1,959	883	45.1
British Columbia	161,907	73,418	45.3
Nunavut	1,889	984	52.1
Quebec	267,200	141,714	53.0
Nova Scotia	34,673	18,876	54.4
Alberta	154,459	84,531	54.7
Ontario	474,964	285,587	60.1
Manitoba	41,152	24,814	60.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	19,310	11,727	60.7
Prince Edward Island	4,790	2,973	62.1
Saskatchewan	36,704	25,346	69.1
Northwest Territories	3,740	2,586	69.1
New Brunswick	25,777	20,196	78.3

Source: Statistics Canada

Goal 5 Care and protection of the natural environment

5.01 Air Quality Measures

Description:

This measure examines information on air quality collected from the air quality monitoring stations operated by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

The department operates permanent air quality monitoring stations in Yellowknife, Fort Liard, Norman Wells and Inuvik. Fine particulate levels (PM2.5) have been monitored in Yellowknife since 2000, Ft. Liard and Inuvik since late-2003 and Norman Wells since mid-2004. Sulphur dioxide (SO2) has been monitored in Yellowknife since 1992, Ft. Liard since 2000 and Norman Wells and Inuvik since 2003.

Results for Primary Indicator:

A component of photochemical smog, PM2.5 can be inhaled deep into the lungs and is associated with a range of human health concerns, especially cardio-respiratory effects, and visibility degradation. In 2004, PM2.5 concentrations at all four monitoring stations were influenced by smoke from forest fires burning south of Great Slave Lake and/or in the Yukon. As a result, elevated short-term (24-hour average) concentrations occurred at all stations.

Concentration of Fine Particulates (PM2.5), for Selected Communities
Northwest Territories, 2000 - 2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Annual Averages (ug/m^3)					
Yellowknife	3	3	4	5	4
Fort Liard	..	..	..	..	6
Norman Wells	..	..	..	..	7
Inuvik	..	..	..	..	5
24-hr Maximum (ug/m^3)					
Yellowknife	26	9	12	15	125
Fort Liard	..	..	..	..	46
Norman Wells	..	..	..	..	96
Inuvik	..	..	..	..	107

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Other Indicators:

Sulpher dioxide (SO2) can have localized environmental effects on vegetation and human health. The 2004 SO2 data in Yellowknife continued the recent trend of very low short- and long-term average concentrations and are considered within the range of normal background levels. As with Yellowknife, the 2004 SO2 data from the stations in Fort Liard, Norman Wells and Inuvik indicated very low concentrations.

Concentration of Sulfur Dioxide, for Selected Communities
Northwest Territories, 2000 - 2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Annual Averages (ug/m^3)					
Yellowknife	9	5	7	2	2
Fort Liard	5	6	6	4	5
Norman Wells	..	..	..	3	1
Inuvik	..	..	..	..	3
1-hr Maximum (ug/m^3)					
Yellowknife	37	24	29	13	13
Fort Liard	..	13	29	10	11
Norman Wells	..	..	..	29	11
Inuvik	..	..	..	..	16

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

5.02 Biodiversity Measures

Description:

This measure describes areas that are in the process of being designated protected areas within the Northwest Territories.

Results for Primary Indicator:

There are eight steps to obtaining permanent protection for an area through the Protected Areas Strategy:

1. Identify priority areas of interest.
2. Prepare a protected area proposal at the regional level.
3. Review and submit the proposal for candidate protected area status.
4. Apply interim protection for the candidate area (where necessary).
5. Conduct a detailed evaluation of the candidate area, including consultations.
6. Seek formal establishment of the protected area.
7. Approve and designate the protected area.
8. Implement, monitor and review the protected area.

There are nine areas currently at various stages of the Protected Areas Strategy process.

Step 1 or 2

- Waters of Desnedhe Che (Lutselk'e)
- Hook Lake/Slave River Delta (Fort Resolution)
- Pehdzheh Ki Deh (Wrigley)
- Drybones Bay/Wool Bay (Yellowknives Dene)

The areas have no definitive boundaries and no current restrictions on land access under the Protected Area Strategy.

Step 3

- Ts'ude'hliline-Tuyetah (Fort Good Hope)
- Bégádeh-Headwaters of the South Nahanni River (Tulita)

Proposals for protection are being developed and preliminary boundaries have been identified. There are no current restrictions on land access under the Protected Area Strategy.

Step 5

- Edéhzhié (Dehcho and Tlicho First Nations)
- Sahoyúé-?ehdacho (Deline)

There is interim protection for these areas including a time limited withdrawal from new surface or subsurface interests.

The Sambaa K'e (Trout Lake) area has been identified as an area of interest for long-term protection through the Protected Area Strategy. The majority of this area is already under interim protection through the Dehcho Interim Measures Agreement.

5.03 Sustainable Forestry Measure

Description:

This measure describes forest management processes.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Different types of forest inventories are needed to provide information to ensure sustainable forest management. Broad level inventories provide for a general overview, while for management purposes more detailed information is needed. Data that is site specific, collected through field plots, provides another level and type of information. Once the resource data is collected it can be analyzed using different tools to model various approaches to management of the forest resource.

For 2005, the area covered by forest inventory by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources was 55,250 square kilometers.

Area Covered by Forestry Inventory
Northwest Territories, 2000 - 2005

	Area
	Sq. km
2001	36,250
2002	50,050
2003	..
2004	..
2005	55,250

.. Not Available

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

5.04 Healthy Wildlife Populations

Description:

This measure describes the status and recent population trend for bison and caribou herds in the Northwest Territories.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The following table describes the current population estimate, the year it was produced, and the population trend information for bison and caribou in the Northwest Territories.

Estimated Bison and Caribou Population and Population Trend
Northwest Territories

	Year	Population Estimate	Population Trend
Bison			
Slave River Lowlands	2002	600	Stable
Mackenzie	2000	2,000	Stable
Nahanni Liard	2004	350	Increasing
Caribou			
Porcupine	2001	123,000	Declining
Cape Bathurst	2005	2,400	Declining
Bluenose West	2005	20,800	Declining
Bluenose East	2005	66,600	Declining
Bathurst	2003	186,000	Declining
Beverly	1994	276,000	Unknown
Qamanirjuaq	1994	496,000	Unknown
Dolphin and Union	1997	27,000	Unknown
Peary	2005	1,000	Stable
Boreal	..	..	Unknown
Mountain	..	..	Unknown
Ahiak	1996	200,000	Unknown

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

5.05 Environmental Clean-Up Measures

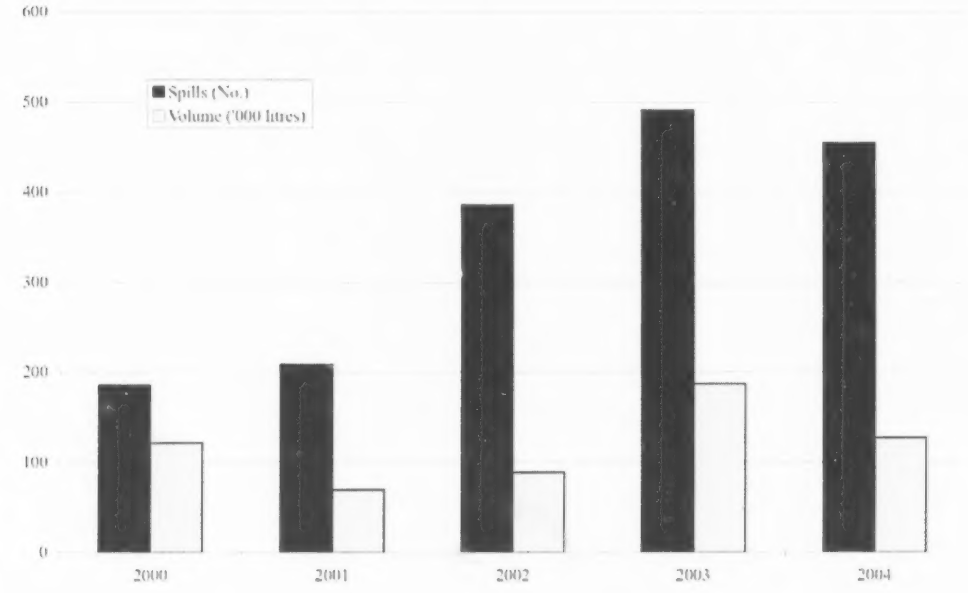
Description:

This measure examines trends in environmental spills and clean-up and the process for contaminated sites.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Petroleum liquids represented the majority of spills in the NWT. The overall increased number of spills in recent years is attributed to a significant increase in industrial activity in the NWT, particularly in the mining, oil and gas sectors. It should be noted that although more spills are being reported each year, the average volume of each was lower in 2004 than the preceding 4-year average.

Number and Volume of Hydrocarbon Spills
Northwest Territories, 2000 - 2004



Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Other Indicators:

The table below summarizes the number of contaminated sites registered with the GNWT and remediated over the period of 2000 to 2004. The type and volume of material spilled and its location determine the level of risk to people or the environment, which subsequently determine which sites are remediated. Files on more complex remediation projects may remain open for years.

Number of Contaminated Site Files
Northwest Territories, 2000 - 2004

	Files Opened	Files Closed
	No.	No.
2000	14	8
2001	16	5
2002	31	8
2003	18	11
2004	8	4

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

The number of contaminated sites registered in 2002 increased as the GNWT's Petroleum Products Division and NWT Power Corporation completed assessments of their bulk fuel storage sites. Action plans for clean up of these sites have been developed and some sites are currently undergoing remediation. Priority is given to sites that pose immediate hazards to people or the environment.

In 2002, 2003 and 2004 the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development completed phase II environmental site assessments of its bulk fuel and forest fire suppression chemical storage facilities at eighteen air tanker and helibase locations. Of the sites assessed, 9 were identified as containing contamination exceeding GNWT soil remediation standards while 9 did not require further assessment or remediation. Plans are being developed for sites where immediate remediation is required.

5.06 Energy Generation

Description:

This measure describes trends in energy generation in the Northwest Territories.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Overall, electricity generation in the Northwest Territories has increased by 24.8% between 1999 and 2004. Increased industrial activity accounts for much of this increase.

Electricity Generation
Northwest Territories, 1999 - 2004

	Electricity Generated	Growth
	MWH	%
1999	542,996	
2000	550,934	1.5
2001	545,363	-1.0
2002	565,981	3.8
2003	646,244	14.2
2004	677,363	4.8

Source: Statistics Canada